The Weekly Post.

Two Dollars a Year. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1870. IN CLUBS OF FIVE OR OVER $1.50.

THE PITTSBURGH POST.

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JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

BABY ASLEEP.

[From the Springfield Republican.]

Baby has gone to the land of dreams—
Hush or you'll wake him: how still it seems;
Carefully shut the bedroom door,
Noiselessly tip toe across the floor.
See how sweet he looks as he lies,
With fringed lids shutting the dark brown eyes,
One pink palm pressing the dimpled cheek
And his red lips parted as if to speak.

Yonder, in the low rocking chair,
Is a broken plaything—he left it there:
And there in the corner beside the door
Lies a motley heap of many more;
Jack-knife, picture book, marbles, ball,
Tailless monkey and headless doll.
And new, bright pennies, his special joy,
By the father hoarded to please his boy.

There lies his shoes on the kitchen floor,
That all day long they have pattered o'er—
Battered and clunky, short and wide,
Worn at the toe and cracked at the side;
And there hangs the little dress he wore,
Scarlet flannel and nothing more,
But there clings about it a nameless charm,
For the sleeves are creased by his dimpled arm.

Dear little feet, that are now so still,
Will ye ever walk in the paths of ill?
Rosebud lips, will ye ever part,
Bringing pain to a mother's heart?
Keep, O Father, that baby brow
Ever as pure from stain as now;
Lead him through life by thy guiding hand
Safely into the better land.

VIOLETS IN AUTUMN.

I knew I should find the Daisy,
With her forehead so brave and white,
For the sun is her lover, to comfort her,
And to keep her in beauty bright;
And she folds the last of his kisses
In the golden well of her cup,
Then fearless sleeps in the frosty fields
Till the morning wakes her up.

And the purple pink o' the mountain
Droppeth her velvet train,
Where the stricken glory of forest leaves
Is shed in scarlet rain,
And nods to the late red Clover,
And the stoical Immortelle;
And the timid buds of the Dewberry
Hide down in the sunny dell.

And I gathered the golden Aster
And blossom blades of grass,
Each bowing low like a courtier,
To let his lady pass;
But the Violets!—oh, the Violets!
I thought they were all asleep,
Each on her pillow of thistledown
In the pine wood dark and deep.

But they stood in their hapless beauty
Under the sullen skies,
Each lamenting her mother, Spring,
With the sorrow of dewy eyes;
Five o' them April's darlings,
On a bank of yellow'd moss,
That long ago the south wind
Had forgotten to blow across.

And I took these meek, sweet orphans,
Fair set 'neath emerald eaves;
But all for the love of the secret dear
That was hidden among their leaves,
Five little heads hood-hooded,
Your message was all for me,
And ye were its fittest carriers,
For all that ye were so wee!

DON'T DRINK MY BOY TO-NIGHT.

I left my mother at the door.
My sister by her side,
Their clasped hands and loving looks
Forbade their doubts to hide.
I left, and met with comrades gay,
When the moon brought out her light.
And my loving mother whispered me,
"Don't drink, my boy, to-night."

Long years have rolled away since they,
My jetty curls are gray,
But, oh! those words are with me yet,
And will not pass away.
I see my mother's loving face,
With goodness, radiant, bright,
And hear her words ring in my ears,
"Don't drink, my boy, to-night."

My mother is now resting sweet
In the graveyard on the hill;
But her kind words come back to me
And haunt my memory still.
I've often, often passed the cup;
Oh! then my heart was right,
Because I heard the warning words,
"Don't drink, my boy, to-night."

I've now passed down the road of life,
And soon my race is run,
A mother's warning listened to,
An immortal crown is won.
Oh, mothers, with your blessed smile,
Look on your boys so bright,
And say, as you alone can say,
"My boy, don't drink to-night."

These words will prove a warning when,
In the thorny paths of life,
The boy is in the tempter's wiles,
And warring in the strife,
These words will stop the morning cup,
And the revelry at night
By whispering back a mother's voice,
"Don't drink, my boy, to-night."

Healthfulness of Apples.

There is scarcely an article of vegetable food more wisely useful and more universally liked than the apple. Why every farmer has not an apple orchard, where the trees will grow at all, is one of the mysteries. Let every housekeeper lay in a good supply of apples, and it will be the most economical investment in the whole range of culinaries. A raw, mellow apple is digested in an hour and a half, while boiled cabbages require five hours. The most healthful desert that can be placed on the table is a baked apple. If eaten frequently at breakfast, with coarse bread and butter, without flesh of any kind, it has an admirable effect on the general system, of removing constipation, correcting acidities and cooling febrile conditions more effectually than the most approved medicines. If families could be induced to substitute ripe, sound apples for pies, cakes and sweetmeats with which their children are too frequently stuffed there would be a diminution in the sum total of doctor's bills in a single year sufficient to lay in a good stock of this wholesome fruit.

Tom Roger's Lottery Ticket.

(From the San Francisco Examiner.)

Poor Tom! no wonder his after dinner nap was one of restless turnings and tossings; no wonder the old damask sofa creaked and trembled beneath him, for a heavier load of troubles than his, few shoulders had to bear, at least so thought Tom Rogers in his waking moments. The room in which our fitful dreamer reclined showed traces of much better days. Though the carpets were worn, the furniture battered, the curtains torn and discolored, yet their former elegance peeped out through all. The smoking jacket much the worse for wear, and the half smoked cigar clutched between his nervous fingers, indicated the appreciation in which the comforts and good things of life were held by poor Tom Rogers. The frescoed walls were dingy now, but even yet were indicative of the refined taste of the occupant of these apartments. Beautiful engravings, paintings, and statusttes were on the walls and placed about on brackets, and Tom declared that however ill his fortune, these, his idols, should stay by him last of all; and though his Jules Jurgensen was ticking in the unsympathetic ears of his uncle Marks, yet he would sit and gaze with almost parental feelings on his cherished paintings.

He had been wild, very wild; from the time of his leaving college until his fortune had nearly all been squandered, there had been nothing too expensive or luxurious for him. His grand tour had been one mad scene of wine, women and reckless gaming. When he had returned was it wonderful that he found so many things that once had pleased and occupied his attention flat and unprofitable? He had seen so much of life, so varied, so full of excitement, that the routine he met on all sides of him, now that he had returned to his old home, palled upon his senses. The drunkard never craved the dram, as Tom the unnatural excitement in which he and his madcap companions had lived during his European tour. He had done New York and the principal Atlantic cities, and was pondering on some plan to satisfy his gnawing appetite for change when it was suggested that he visit the famous city of the Golden Gate. Almost as soon as proposed Tom was ready for the start.

Nuggets, diamonds, gamblers, six shooters, and all the necessary adjuncts of a dream of California flitted before his imagination. So he packed and came, bringing with him letters of introduction to the *elite* of the city, beside a still plethoric purse. That he discovered what he came to seek we can hardly doubt. Excitement he must surely have found, for at the end of twelve months after his arrival we find him in his apartments asleep, looking somewhat the worse for wear, in fact just a little bit seedy. While his money lasted he spent it like a lord. Friends he had in abundance, for was he not the prince of jolly good fellows! After a while it began to be whispered about that Tom Rogers couldn't keep up his lick as formerly, and when it became known through the lady of wealthy R.——, the banker, that Tom had asked the loan of a hundred of her husband, it was surely no longer to be borne. How shamefully he had abused their confidence! They had really been most wofully deceived in him. Perhaps a good enough fellow, but so fearfully worthless! No fit escort for a lady to the opera or theatre any longer. He must be given the cut courteous. As to the dashing Mrs. Foil, she concluded she'd copper the fellow and stop her Foil from being seen on the streets with him again. And in fact from that time forward Foil never recognized poor Tom except on one occasion, when he offered to loan him twenty-five dollars on an elegant cameo seal ring that cost seventy-five in Europe. Was it not enough to make poor Rogers grumble at the world and uneasy in his sleep. Here were people on whom he had spent his money, dined and wined, now that he had become a poor man, actually turning up their noses at him, and refusing to recognize him on the streets. But he was full of hope, and on the very day when we find him asleep had invested almost his last five dollars in a Mercantile Library Lottery ticket.

Tom's dinner was not substantial now-a-days as formerly. The wine list was far from being as extensive as once on a time; and perhaps it is all owing to the absence in his bill of fare of his favorite Bouchefils, that Tom dreamed at all; for he did dream, and this is the gist of it: He and many thousands more had gathered together in a mammoth box, which some wag had dubbed the Pavillion. All seemed filled with expectation, or something else. Some very poor fiddling and blowing of horns, to which no one paid any attention, was going on, hardly audible above the fearful tumult. Suddenly a pompous personage, whom somebody said was Colonel W. P. Q. Buncombe, hopped up, and with a martial wave of the hand, bade the tumultuous assemblage be still. As the speaker was a military man, being a Colonel in the Militia, and the assemblage greatly interested in the proceedings about to take place, his command was immediately complied with. In a long and verbose address he informed the audience what they had come together for—a fact of which they were supposed to be entirely ignorant; also the order to be observed in the drawing of the tickets from the wheel, for Tom had at last learned that the drawing of the Great Mercantile Library Lottery was about to take place. The impatience of the people was by this time becoming quite visible to all except the gallant Colonel, who still continued his harangue, though gently admonished of his error by a few small though remarkably intelligent young urchins, with mild hints thrown out to him to "dry up" "walk off," and the like.

Tom's dream is at this point rather hazy. He recollects hearing the number of his ticket called out, and the tag No. 1 corresponding immediately after. Here, too, in his folly, he jumped on the back of a seat and shook his lucky ticket above his head exultingly. Quick as thought the vast assemblage surged toward him, took him in its mighty embrace, elevated him above its sea of heads and bore him out into the streets giving cheer on cheer. His name, which he had thought almost unknown, at least to this hustling, bad smelling rabble, came up to him with mouths perfumed with almost every conceivable odor. From street to street he was borne in triumph, and though the thing became irksome, nnally painful, 'twas not till way in the night that he could get rid of his many friends and rest in his own apartments. Tom, true to his old habits, would have ordered such a supper as a prince might envy; but his last five had gone that morning for the ticket. Hardly had he thought this, however, when the landlord, his face all wreathed with smiles, came bowing in to propose the very same thing that Tom had in mind. It almost seemed like some fairy tale. Had his thought indeed gone flying through the key-hole to tickle the ear of his gracious host? It seemed so. "But Tom had no money!" What of that, was he not a gentlemen? Was it not the happiest moment of his gracious host's life, when he was waiting upon such a gentleman as Mr. Rogers? Tom knew him to be a liar, for only that morning he had rung again and again for his muffins, and at last had gone without them; though, this obsequious individual had heard him all the time. But things had changed now, and Tom's credit was good for any amount. Busy hands soon spread such a feast as his palmiest days had rarely seen. But just as he was sitting down to enjoy it, who should pop in but Foil and Bulger, and a few more of *the* set. "They had hardly seen any thing of the old boy lately!" "Why had he been keeping himself so quiet!" "Eat supper with him?" "Why, of course they would!" "Tom always would smoke the choicest brands, and drink the choicest wines!" They would acknowledge that!" And as Foil stood admiring his portly figure in the large mirror over the mantle, reminding one of the fable of the ambitious frog, Tom could hardly restrain himself from inquiring if he still wished to lend him twenty-five on his cameo.

Not till far into the "wee sma' hours" did this jovial party break up. Tom at last slept, though not soundly. How could a man who had just won a hundred thousand prize? When the sun was almost overhead, he arose, dressed himself and breakfasted in his bedroom. Going out into his sitting room he was really startled. All about his door were letters, notes, envelopes and slips of paper. There must have been a thousand in all. They had been slipped under the door, poked through the keyhole, and some had even broken the glass of his transome in their anxiety to get their missives before him. Tom's heart really failed him when he thought it was expected of him to peruse and answer each and every one of these epistles. Setting his teeth firmly together, he went at it. He was surprised at the numbers of persons, old friends of his, too, who were at this particular moment in great need of small loans. So many old friends, and all to be taken so suddenly. To have answered all these he thought too much of a good thing. He didn't do it. The perfumed and gilt edged missives he laid carefully aside, to be perused more leisurely; the remainder he gathered in the waste basket and consigned to the flames. The first of these delicate notes was from the three Misses Jones, who requested the company of their old friend at a little dinner to be given in his honor that evening. These Misses Jones, Tom remembered, had been on the tapis, since his first recollections of California; had, in fact, made quite a set at him while his money lasted; ever so happy to have him in their box at the theatre or opera. But, though they cast such languishing, almost loving glances with their pretty, black eyes, Tom was not to be caught. The next note was from Mrs. Colonel Grasp, who would be most happy to have Mr. Rogers' company at her Friday evening receptions. This Mrs. Colonel Grasp was one of the *elite*, and Tom had not seen much of her of late. Tom opened a number of others and at last came to one, which, by its general appearance, its hieroglyphical monogram, and other indications of straining after effect caught his attention more fixedly than any of the others. This was from Mrs. Foil, wishing him joy, and requesting his presence at a private supper in her rooms at the hotel. This was the last and at its conclusion Tom gave himself up to a brown study. Here, then, was a cheerful picture for a young man taking a fresh start on the journey of life. Was it not encouraging to him to know that on all sides, though the crowd were a million, he could scarcely find one friend, one true man or woman who loved him for himself, and not his gold. The very men who passed him on the streets but yesterday came flocking about him, their mouths filled with professions of false friendship, their hearts one mass of sickening lies. And these were not the lowest of the land, but they who love to call themselves the *elite*. While these thoughts were passing through his mind, making his head and heart sick, how earnestly did he wish that he could forget all, unknow all this fearful knowledge of his kind. In his despair he cried aloud, "take all, Oh God! but leave me some confidence in man." The agony of his dream broke his troubled sleep, and Tom awoke in the same old room, the same poor Tom. "Thank God," said he, "'twas only a dream."

A Lucky Conductor.

A conductor on one of the "owl trains" of the New York and New Haven Railroad recently made $1,000 in a perfectly easy if not satisfactory way. A passenger of whom he asked fare gave him what at first he supposed to be a $100 greenback; he looked at the passenger for an instant, put the note in his pocket, and said. "I will attend to your case directly." Examining the note more closely he found it to be one of $1,000 instead of $100 denomination. He then returned to the stranger and said that he could not change the bill. "What bill?" "Why, the $1,000 note you gave me." To the conductor's great surprise the man replied: "I never gave you such a note, I gave you a ticket." "Then you should have a check.', "No; I gave you a ticket but you gave me no check," returned the mysterious passenger; and in this he was confirmed by a gentleman sitting near him. In such a predicament the conductor thought best to keep the note and inform the President of the road of the affair. The probability is that the passenger was one of some "pals" who had been engaged in a robbery, and that, thinking the conductor looked at him too sharply suspected him, he preferred to sacrifice the one thousand dollars to being arrested. The gentleman who came to his aid was probably an accomplice in the hypothetical robbery.

—"Our relations abroad" are nearly all Grant's.

English Neutrality—Lord Granville's Reply to Count Bernstorff.

Lord Granville, in his reply, dated Oct. 21, to Count Bernstorff's last dispatch on neutral obligations, thus states the policy of the British Government:

"From the date of the outbreak of the war the the Cobinet has never hesitated as to the course which should be pursued. The views of the House of Commons were clearly manifested when, on the 4th of August, an amendment, by which it was proposed to insert in the Foreign Enlistment Act, then under discussion, a clause prohibiting the exportation to belligerents of arms or munitions of war was rejected by a large majority; and the same opinions were shown to be held in the House of Lords in the debate of August 8, on the same bill, in which the Lord Chancellor, the Lord Privy Seal, and Lord Cairnes took part. I myself in answer to a question addressed to me in the House of Lords by the Marquis of Clanricarde on the 22d of July, went so far as to express some doubts whether a policy of prohibition was advisable even in self-defense; and in the constant conversations on the subject which I have had with your Excellency since the commencement of the war, I have invariably explained to you that the new Foreign Enlistment Act neither diminished nor added to the powers of the Government as regarded the exportations of munitions of war, and that it was our intention to adhere, on that point, to the usual practice of this country, which practice we believe to be in conformity with the established principles of public law."

Then, after reminding the Count that his former "series of irrefutable facts," as he called them, had nearly all been shown to be quite unfounded, Lord Granville proceeds to demolish two fresh accusations. Count Palikao's statement, as reported in the Journal Officiel, was merely that arms had been ordered *a l'etranger*, not in England; no trace can be discovered of the order ever having been received in this country, and it is certain that if it was received it was never executed. Again, full returns show that the supplies of arms drawn by France from this country between the two specified dates are less than those drawn by her from the United States, whence no exports have been made approaching the figures mentioned by his Excellency. This reference to the United States suggests an expression of surprise that a monopoly of the German complaints had been reserved for us, while the exports of the United States, and the positive assertion of the President of the privileges of neutrals had elicited no remarks from the North German Government. In regard to a complaint of the sale of the Hypatia and Norseman to the French Government to be used as store-ships, Lord Granville points out that in both cases the vessels were dispatched from England before the Foreign Enlistment act of 1870 came into operation; consequently the owners, who were not liable to penalties under the previous Enlistment act, could not be successfully prosecuted under the provisions of the new act. Moreover, the actual sale was effected at Cherbourg, and the vessels were there handed over to the purchasers before the passing of the new act. Two cases adduced by Count Bernstorff, one in 1825 and the other in 1848, when the export of arms was prohibited by our Government, are met by the answer that the interference then exercised was in fulfillment of special treaty obligations with Denmark and Spain. In conclusion, Lord Granville congratulates His Excellency on having withdrawn from the untenable doctrine of "benevolent neutrality;" for though "good offices may be benevolent, neutrality, like arbitration, cannot be so;" and, repudiating all jealousy of German unity, repeats his assurance of the friendly and sympathetic feelings of this country toward Germany.

The Increasing Habit of Eating Arsenic for the Complexion.

Newspapers in Maine complain that women even in small towns of that State have adopted to an alarming extent the practice of eating arsenic. The object, as most people know, says the New York Times, is to give whiteness and clearness to the complexion, and in some parts of Continental Europe the habit is very common. By gradual increase of the dose, one may take with impunity, so far as immediate risk is concerned, enough arsenic to kill several strong men not accustomed to its use. The secret, however, is soon betrayed in the countenances of the victims to the practice. A deadly pallor settles upon the face and lips, and an unnatural brightness steals into the eye. It is said, too, that a person once firmly attached to its use finds it almost impossible to give up the fatal practice. No doubt the custom now so prevalent of dying the hair to the various "blonde" shades is responsible for the introduction of this new and perilous device.

Pearl powder, bismuth, preparations of lead, and even corrosive sublimate itself, are found, we suppose, inadequate to make the skin of most women, whose hair is naturally dark, correspond with the yellow, ruddy and flaxen hues now thought so beautiful. But it may interest those who are on the verge of falling into this pernicious habit, to know that the average age of people who merely work with arsenious acid and do not voluntarily take it into the system, is less than thirty-five years. The experiments of Tschudi show that while arsenic for certain peculiar diseases may be given in large doses with comparative safety, it is in general steadily injurious to the vital functions, and ultimately destructive. One ghastly evil incident to its use can by no means be avoided. This is that the habit once thoroughly formed, can only be relinquished at the expense of the wasting away of all the physical powers. Arsenic is in this respect worse than opium or alcohol. If adies must wear golden hair, and are bound to have complexions to match, they ought to depend altogether on external cosmetics—always including those hygenic promoters of roses and lilies, fresh air and exercise.

—A striking illustration of the saying, the pith of a lady's letter is in the postscript, was that of a young lady, who having gone out to India, and writing home to her friends, concluded with the following words: "P. S.—You will see by my signature that I am married."

Paris Fashions.—Dress Fashions Reported by Balloon.

The Tribune de Bordeaux, of October 30, publishes a letter on the fashions of the season at Paris. It begins as follows:—"I send you my letter on the fashions by balloons post. I hope it will reach you, and that in spite of William and his innumerable and disgraceful escort, the heroic city of Paris will not cease to dictate to the whole world the supreme laws of elegance and good taste. Some slight changes have been introduced into the present fashions. There is especially a perceptible change in the mode of dressing the hair. Taking advantage of the flight of certain personages who had gray, thin, or red hair, and who inflicted on fashion their indispensable false hair, our Parisian ladies have at once restored to liberty their own locks so long hid under the despotic artificial chignon Brown plaits carefully smoothed down light ringlets, at once graceful and natural, have alone adorned for some days the delicate and pretty heads of our young ladies, who are delighted to have their most beautiful adornment restored to them." The writer then proceeds to describe at great length the costumes of the season, stating among other things, that volan ruches, and bouillonnes begin to disappear with tournure a la pompadour and japes superposees a la Marie Antoinette. Quiet colors are in favor, and there is great sobriety in the use of jewels.

"This," says the writer, in conclusion, "is a kind of delicate homage rendered to the mourning and grief of the mothers, the wives, the sisters and the orphans who have now to deplore the loss of those dear to them who have fallen victims to the cruel vanity of the tyrants of France and Prussia.

The Paris Pigeon Mail.

The carrier pigeons are doing good service, writes a Paris correspondent, but although these will fly away from, they have never been taught to fly back to Paris. Besides, the poor birds cannot carry any great weight, so it is proposed that any number of letters should be photographed in infinitesimally small characters upon a sheet of the very finest tissue paper; that half a dozen copies should be made and entrusted to as many pigeons, and that after their arrival a miscroscope should be used to decipher the correspondence.

Only a few of the birds have as yet accomplished their mission. One of them was picked up at sea in an exhausted state by an English steamer in the British Channel and forwarded to the authorities at Havre, but the rain had obliterated all the writing on its wings except the date, which was the 4th October, and therefore some seve-teen days old.

A Brussels paper, speaking of these birds, says that it is not always safe to trust to their aid, and cites the instance of a contemporary at Antwerp, who, unwilling to pay for a telegraph message, sent his reporter to the opening of the Belgian Parliament with orders to despatch two pigeons with a full copy of the King's speech. He arrived at Brussels, gave the birds to the porter of the hotel, ordered a fricasse for breakfast and went down to the Chambers. His task finished, he returned to his lodgings, made his copy, ate and praised his lunch, and then asked for the pigeons to be brought in—receiving as a reply from the waiter that "he had just eaten them." If Paris is brought to extremities, will there not be considerable danger that these vehicles of correspondence will be used in the kitchen rather than at the postoffice?

An Incident of the Late Rebellion.

Of all the anecdotes told of Gen. Lee, we have not read or heard any that tells of the quiet humor of his character, and this want we can supply. While the army were camped around Hagerstown in the first Maryland campaign, we were serving with the rear guard, commanded by an officer of the 1st Georgia regulars. For three days the guard and some 60 prisoners had subsisted on apples, green corn, etc., and no rations had been issued to us in that time. In approaching Hagerstown, we passed by the tent of Gen. Lee, and he was walking up and down before it, apparently in deep thought.

The Georgia officer said: "I will go to Gen. Lee and complain that I have no rations, and ask for an order for some." "Do not disturb him, he has enough of care," we advised. "Yes, I will," said the officer, and he halted the command and approached the general, who looked up as he came near, and said: "Well, captain, what is it?"

"General," said the officer, "for three days and nights I have been here with a guard of 100 men and 60 prisoners, without an ounce of food whatever."

Rapidly General Lee replied, "My dear sir, is it possible. You are the man that I have been searching for. Walk into my tent at once, and impart to me the secret by which you subsist men without food. It is a problem that has given me more concern than all others. With your knowledge we can dispense with these long supply trains, and all the trouble we are at to obtain food. Walk in and let me hear so valuable a fact which is sure to obtain our success.'.

The officer of the Georgia regulars looked at Lee in amazement and made no reply. He lifted his hat and turned to his command, and the word "Forward" rang with sturdy emphasis from his lips. From that time forward until his annihilated regiment left the Army of Northern Virginia for Macon to recuperate, he was never known to complain or grumble, and a radical defect in his character was completely cured by the quiet humor of General Lee.

—An affecting statement is made by a lightkeeper near where the Cambria was lost. On the night when the Cambria was wrecked he had opened a door or window in the lighthouse, apparently a few minutes after the steamer struck on the rocks. Looking to seaward, he observed a light a short distance away which suddenly disappeared, and there arose above the roar of the tempest the agonizing shrieks of women and men, which were quickly stilled. This was the last that was seen of the Cambria.

VARIETIES.

—The bombardment of Strasburg ruined 448 houses.

—New Orleans is to have a school to teach young ladies how to cook.

—In a game of cards a good deal depends on good playing, and good playing on a good deal.

—Juvenile; "Mother says will you give her small change for a dollar? She'll send the dollar in to-morrow."

—A very pretty collar has been adopted among the ladies called the Nilsson. It is wide at the back and cut in small scallops; tied in front.

—New Orleans is suffering from a lack of population and trade. Everything is dull, and large numbers of buildings are for sale or to let.

—Some eccentric individual deposited a ballot at Bordentown, at the recent election, from which the name of every candidate had been scratched.

—"Ho for the land of Flowers," says the Savannah *News*. Exactly right, adds the Atlanta *New Era*, the "hoe" is the only thing that will bring it.

—In New York, a man kissed a woman "for fun." The jury of a Court in which suit was brought, mulcted him in one hundred and fifty dollars damages, on the ground that it raised "hopes of marriage."

—In St. Joseph, Mo., the other day, two twin sisters played a game of "seven up" for the hand of a young farmer, and the winner married the man within a week.

—Fifty Chinamen are soon to be settled in Shelby county, Iowa, for the purpose of improving and opening up farms. This is simply an experiment, but if it proves successful a large number are to be brought in.

—A raptured writer inquires: "What is there under Heaven more humanizing, or, if we may use the term, more angelizing than a fine black eye in a lovely woman?" Two black eyes is the the ready answer.

—The ladies in a Nashville hotel caught a popular young man asleep on the sofa. They labelled him "Sleeping Beauty," and, placing a large doll in his arms awoke him with peals of laughter.

—John Shortguts writes to the London Times, complaining that the Herald's College won't change his name to Brown. He says his sons are teased by their schoolmates and nobody will marry his daughters.

—A Southern paper says a white man in one of the bar rooms of Atlanta, the other day, offered to pay for a quart of whisky if a negro present would drink it. The offer was accepted, and the darkey is now a colored angel.

—A young woman in Sacramento, Cal., is threatening to get a divorce on the novel ground of "protracted festivities." She says her husband celebrated his marriage by getting drunk, and has kept up the festival ever since.

—The whole number of copper and nickel cents now accumulated by the several postoffices in the country is estimated at 40,000,000. It seems that when these base coins get into the postoffice they stick, and can't be got rid of. The postmaster of Louisville, Ky., has 100,000 of them.

—A murder in court was committed in Louisiana, on the 27th ultimo. Judge R. C. Downs, while holding court in Madison parish, was stabbed and killed without known provocation, by W. H. Neely. The judge and Neely shook hands, when the knife was plunged in the judge's body. He exclaimed, "I am dead, and felling, expired instantly.

—The New York Mail says: Some young ladies when they give a party, make a point of telling their friends that there's not going to be any one there, but they must drop in socially. The deluded victim who finds himself or herself the only person not in full dress among some fifty or sixty is apt to be decidedly dubious as to the politeness and good taste of such assurances.

—An impatient Welshman called to his wife, "Come, come, isn't breakfast ready? I've had nothing since yesterday, and to-morrow will be the third day!"—This is equal to the call of the stirring housewife, who aroused her maid at 4 o'clock, with, "Come, Mary, get up! Here 'tis Monday morning, to-morrow is Tuesday, the next day's Wednesday—half the week gone, and nothing done yet!"

—This is the popular refrain among the officers, crews, and passengers on board the racing steamboats on the Mississippi:

For we'll give her a little more rosin,
And open her blower wide,
To show them the way to Natchez,
Running against the tide.
Oh! a little more rosin, do—
A little more pitch and pine:
Throw in a can of glycerine
And a barrel of turpentine!

—The crown made for Victoria, and used at her coronation, is a sort of baby cap, of purple velvet, enclosed by silver hoops, covered with diamonds. Surmounting these hoops is a ball also adorned with small diamonds, bearing a cross formed of brilliants, in the centre of which is a unique sapphire. In the front of this crown is the heart-formed ruby, stated to have been worn by Edward, the Black Prince.

—A hopeful youth at Kansas City, Mo., being short of money to continue a life of debauchery, hit upon the novel expedient of playing burglar in his own father's house. A few nights since he was in the act of approaching the bed where the old gentleman lay, with a handkerchief saturated with chloroform, when the latter was suddenly awakened, and feeling the sickening influence of the drug upon him, jumped up in time to recognize the form of his son passing through the doorway.

—A gentleman whose taste for collecting forest leaves is well known, was walking on the track of the Boston and Providence railroad last week with a huge bunch of glaring red oak leaves. The sun shining on them gave an intensity to the color. The Dedham special train, under command of Colonel Rice, was approaching in an opposite direction, and the engineer, mistaking the display for a red flag immediately whistled on the brakes, which brought all hands to the platform. Discovering the mistake the brakes were whistled off. The gentleman, in turn, mistaking the demonstration as a mark of respect, gracefully bowed his acknowledgements.

Weekly Post.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Nov. 19, 1870.

THE N. Y. *Sun* tells the Democracy how to elect a President in 1872. When the Democracy wants advice it won't go to a Radical paper to get it.

THE Democrats carry the Legislature of Alabama by fifteen majority, thus securing a United States Senator in place of WILLARD WARNER, Radical, whose term expires in 1871.

THE *Gazette* says the Federal bayonets, glittering in the streets of New York on Friday last, saved the city from riot and bloodshed. There have been election riots in Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cincinnati and other cities, but never in New York. GRANT'S bayonets were there to provoke a riot, not to allay one.

O. P. MORTON dare not accept the English Mission, because the people of Indiana have changed the Legislature since his election as United States Senator, and would fill the vacancy with a Democrat. Old DRAKE, of Missouri, is in the same fix; he wants to accept a position in the Court of Claims at Washington, but his place would be likewise filled by a Democrat. He don't know what to do.

BEN BUTLER wants the Republican party to hold together long enough to elect another President. He says war memories will no longer furnish political capital; in short, it is played out. He says the only hope for GRANT is to demand and enforce the Alabama claims. This will undoubtedly provoke another war on which GRANT would expect to ride in. The people will not permit any such nonsense, they have had enough of war for one generation at least.

GEO. CONNELL, of Philadelphia, has proposed a bill to be submitted to the next Legislature, providing for a Constitutional Convention. The bill assumes to deal fairly with the minority, by giving it a representative, but the process looks cumbersome and uncertain. Why not make the number of delegates one hundred and fifty, and let each party propose seventy-five of their best men. This would ensure fairness, and left it out of polttics in a great measure.

THE HEATHEN CHINEE VS. THE AMERICAN MECHANIC.

We publish with pleasure the views of Hon HORATIO SEYMOUR on the question of cheap labor, in view of the introduction of Chinese into this country. As the elections have passed we shall be exempted from the charge of an appeal for votes. We desire only to reach the understanding of our laborers and mechanics, by furnishing clear and comprehensive views of one of the first men of our country, a statesman of rare ability, a patriot as pure and unselfish as any of the early fathers of the nation, whose advice contains words of warning which it would be the part of wisdom to improve upon. When he proves that cheap labor does not add to a nation's wealth, nor cheapen production, he has furnished the working man of this country an irresistable argument in few words, which they will not hesitate to enforce.

SMOKING HIM OUT.

President GRANT finds but few apologists and no defenders on the Cox question, as it has been presented to the public. That the President of the United States has in his official capacity lent himself to a corrupt ring of speculators, who secured his favor and consent to set aside and ignore the decisions of the Supreme Court, and the universal practice of the Departments, is too well sustained to admit of denial. He had better have lost his right arm than have had this correspondence of Secretary Cox published. It is but a link in a long chain of mismanagement and corrupt official and individual acts, since GRANT came into power. During the heat of political campaigns many thought he was merely the victim of partisan vituperation, and that he would emerge from the conflict with burnished armor and renewed strength. But not so. His weakness and corruption are now made plain by those who have been in the position to know his purposes, and who have enjoyed his confidence. When he has not played the despot, he has been the tool of men who have robbed individuals of their just rights, or plundered the public treasury, whilst his avaricious nature and taking disposition justifies the belief that he was willing to share the booty. He has disgraced the office he holds and is tainted beyond cure. He will undoubtedly find subservient tools whilst in office, to flatter and console him, but public opinion, the aggregate voice of the nation, is against him, and by that tribunal must he be tried. He can no longer affect to despise it by lounging half his time around the country, snuffling the sea air or peddling offices to his country relations. The mass of the Republican party are disgusted with the man and deplore his failure. He must now answer the questions put to him by his own party friends who will not permit him longer to remain silent.

THE OFF YEAR.

When THE POST gave voice to its faith, that a sufficient number of Democratic members of Congress might be elected to give the party a majority of the House of Representatives, in the October and subsequent fall elections, some of our cautious friends called our statements florid. They could not understand with the entire machinery of an extravagant and unscrupulous administration earnestly at work, its ten thousand agents with plenty of money to buy influence, with over a half million of blacks to vote for the first time, and all on the side of Radicalism, how it was possible to gain, much less overcome a two thirds majority, yet we see that majority of 104, cut down to less than twenty, which would have been overcome altogether except for some local and petty divisions among ourselves. Not much wonder it appears plain to BEN. BUTLER that the people have revolted, and that some sudden and extraordinary movement must be made to hold the balance of the party from stampeding. Negro voters, high taxes, the mendacity of party leaders, and the insolence of rings, have worked the present result. The Democracy of the country have been upheld by Republicans, who tired and disgusted, broke ranks and boldly declared insubordination. Another election, and the insolent leaders of the past ten years must give way to those who are fit to govern a great and growing country. The stunned and bewildered Radical press in accounting for their disasters, say it was the off year in politics. From one hundred and four to nineteen, does look a little off—that is a fact.

WHILE the New York *World* is an able paper, and does yeoman's service in the cause of sound principles and good government; its affectation of superiority as well as its proneness to advise in a dictatorial spirit is sometimes provoking and sometimes amusing. Never does the Democratic party succeed in the State of New York without the *World* pluming itself upon the occasion and not only assuming to itself all the credit of the victory, but at once sets to work to tell the Democratic party everywhere what it must do to be saved.

The Democrats in New York have recently gained a glorious victory, and we backwoods Democrats are just as highly gratified at the result as are those whose ballots produced it, but we fail to see how the Democratic majority in New York City endures every unit of the great sum total with wisdom enough for the whole party in the United States. We did pretty well out here in Western Pennsylvania in October, and yet none of us feel that we are to account ourselves wise above what is written. The City of New York has very many Democrats who vote right and vote honestly, and yet are not famed for individual wisdom. We decline to bow down before this new idol, and prefer to go on in the old way until we are assured that a greater than JEFFERSON has appeared in Wall street.

The *World* is not the Democratic party, nor is the State of New York the Democratic party. The Democratic doctrines, are no new inventions, to be tried and then thrown aside if presumed to be unpopular. We pay no more deference to New York Democrats than we do to Democrats anywhere else; and those whom the *World* calls its *leaders*, have not a particle of *moral authority* over any body in the party.

Now in the name of common sense, what have you done that you should take such state upon yourself. Can you point out one victory in New York to compare with that of FOSTER over STEWART, GRIFFITH over GILFILLAN, or MCCLELLAND over DONLEY? If you can, do let us see it. Why here, in the very stronghold of Radicalism, it required all the aid of the negro vote to save NEGLEY from defeat. We have beaten MORELL in what was one of the very strongest Radical districts in the State; and while HENRY D. FOSTER has been so clearly elected, in spite of several hundred negro votes, that even GEARY sees it; and JOHN CESSNA who reported in last winter in favor of COVODE, has been left at home, you mount your tripod to tell us how to gain victories!

Now, let the *World* just bear in mind that if we should become so infatuated as to follow its lead some of us would be at a loss to find wherein lay the odds between the two parties; for its anti-tariff doctrines are shared by the New York *Times* and the *Evening Post*, both sound Republican papers; its *specialty* happens not to be a party question.

The Western Democrats are opposed to the whole consolidation policy of the Radicals; to a bayonet enforced Amendment, which over-rides State laws an State constitutions; to being taxed to death to support a system of banking which is simply a robbery of labor; it wants an honest and economical administration of the government, and payment of the debt in greenbacks.

Will the *World* favor us with a full explanation of its liberal, sagacious and progressive notions, "looking to the emerging future instead of the decaying past." *Dolus in generalibus* is a proverb of the decaying past, which we hesitatingly throw at the *World's* emerging future.

MORAL INFLUENCES OF EDUCATION.

It would be altogether impossible to fully estimate the many and varied blessings, that flow from the results of the earnest efforts in this country to promote popular education. We do not use the word popular in the hackneyed or superficial sense—but in its true and literal meaning—the diffusion of knowledge among the masses.

From the very earliest periods of our history, it has been one of our chief characteristics to instruct each growing generation through the medium of schools and public and private institutions of learning, giving all a chance to select the channel of instruction that best suits them, with the happiest results. In less than three centuries we have grown up from a few sparsely settled colonies into a great people, and enriched the pages of literature, politics and history with some of the brightest names of modern times—names, too, that rose from the plebeian horizon, and touched the zenith with almost the celerity of thought.

If yet there exists a great danger, where any great public advantage is pursued with too great eagerness, then its development will be superficially fell and its nature and constitutional organization be left incomplete and unfinished. It is a well balanced improvement that we want for the rising generation, and not superficial inexactitude. In moments of zeal we are apt to forget that intellectual improvement and careful moral training should if they do not, go hand in hand.

We have abundant evidence in other countries that to simply communicate educational instruction, without bringing to bear any corresponding moral influence, signally fails to secure the perfect and well balanced improvement that is so necessary to, and conclusive of, advanced public morality. The French philosopher COUSENS, in his philosophic researches into the subject of moral and general instruction both in France and Prussia, deduces the evidence that where even the very best system of education was conducted separate and apart from the influence of any religious or moral training, crime was more prevalent than where education was practically neglected.

"Religious and moral training" does not by any means imply sectarianism, but that broad and catholic spirit of religion that is felt and recognized by all denominations alike; for to set up one peculiar set of religious tenets as against the others in a public system of education would be to destroy its efficacy. This can only be done in private institutions of learning, where no one's private judgment is infringed upon, and where those differing in opinion have no right to interfere.

Admitting that knowledge is a power, we must also admit that it is one, which, if wielded without regard to moral requirements, is a selfish and a dangerous one. Every accession of knowledge, indeed, carries with it, new and additional responsibilities, and it is the duty of those into whose hands are confided the instruction of youth, to impress them with the weight of this responsibility. There is, perhaps, great danger of overlooking this fixed truth in connection with our public system of education. The anxiety to thoroughly instruct the rising generation, is right and proper in itself—that our youth should have their minds thoroughly cultivated and strengthened, but we are not sufficiently anxious to see that this instruction is accompanied without its proper safeguard, a good moral training, and the implanting of those immutable principles in the heart that lead to a virtuous career in life.

The secret of a true education is the preparation of the entire nature for the future scenes in which it is to form a part and actively participate. Consequently, it is not too much to expect that our youth should look forward and realize to some considerable degree, the nature and extent of the responsibilities that they are to assume; that they be taught the enduring principles of magnanimty, justice and beneficence that form the solid foundation of good citizenship, and that candor and courtesy that will enable them to fill properly their future social relations.

True, it may be said that there is not time for all this in our public schools with their limited hours and manifold tasks. It would be far better, however, for the acted welfare of the rising generation, and for the mental and moral improvement, that the two go together, although they do not progress with such great apparent rapidity. There are but few fields more favorable for the practical inculcation of the cardinal moral virtues than the school room, if it is properly and judiciously cultivated, and for the teacher to punish a mere failure of memory or natural and incidental inattention, while deceitfulness and dishonorable practices are permitted to pass without reprimand, is to wrap the child's conscience and poison its moral nature.

While there should be a greater amount of moral education infused into the developing mind in the school room, we fear, indeed, that it is more sadly neglected elsewhere. Home, and home influences, are sources to which we have a right to look for those precepts and examples that are largely to mould the future of our youth. It is a mistaken idea for parents to think that when they have selected good schools for their children, and supplied them with all the needful books and materials, that they have done their whole duty. Aside from all this, there are blessings within the power of parents to bestow, which cannot be purchased with money, and which can only be bestowed by themselves. The trust is committed to them especially to instill into the hearts of their children those principles of virtue, which will be their guide through life, and when they prove recreant to so great a trust, it would be the idlest of folly for them to look to others to do so. Occasional precepts or examples accomplish but little; it is only a daily life exhibiting the beauty of goodness, that effectually wins the hearts of the young over to following wise precepts.

The young are indeed happily situated, whose homes continually afford luminous examples of both precept and practice; and they cannot only look with unbounded confidence and love to the parental example, but also with that honor and profound respect, that is only called forth by real worth and goodness, and which is blunted and deadened by the gilded precept that has no corresponding example within the home circle. With such surroundings, mental discipline and moral training will travel the road lovingly together, and secure to youth a true, because a perfectly, balanced education.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN PULPRESS, of the Avery Council of U. L. of A., an organization, we are informed, composed of two hundred active members, an oath-bound secret order, we believe, made up altogether of colored, dark and maroon hues. If U. L. of A. stands for United League of America, we can understand it, and variously estimate its power. We believe JOHN W. GEARY is President, and that it extends from pole to pole. The colored population has spoken through this medium, and in the person of PULPRESS, on the subject of mixed schools. He deprecates the discussion of the question; don't want it debated; that it will be brought before the people at the proper time, and then to vote for no man favoring a wicked discrimination. The following resolution states his point:

"*Resolved*, That we will as ever continue to adhere to the decisions of wisdom and expediency as law-abiding citizens, and will discountenance any action tending to a breach of the laws of our land, and we do hereby further pledge ourselves to use every lawful and manly measure in our power against any and every unjust discrimination on account of color or condition of circumstances, and in justice to ourselves, without vindictiveness, we shall in the future vote for no man whom we may know to hold views favoring a wicked discrimination.

"LITTLE" DELAWARE did much better than was first reported. PONDER, Democrat for Governor, has nearly 2,500 majority; or, nearly double that given for SAULSBURY, for Governor, in 1866. The telegrams on election night placed PONDER'S majority at only 500. Delaware needs reconstructing.

BIOGRAPHERS and newspaper obituary writers have united in ascribing to Gen. ROBERT E. LEE the best qualities of heart and mind. A Cincinnati paper relates the following anecdote of the deceased, which does him honor: "One day last autumn the writer saw Gen. LEE standing in his gate talking pleasantly to an humbly-clad man, who seemed very much pleased at the cordial courtesy of the great chieftain, and turned off, evidently delighted, as we came up. After exchanging salutations, the General said, pointing to the retreating form, 'That is one of our old soldiers, who is in necessitous circumstances.' I took it for granted that it was some veteran Confederate, when the noble-hearted chieftain quietly added. "He fought on the other side, but we must not think of that." I afterwards ascertained—not from Gen. LEE, for he never alluded to his charities—that he had not only spoken kindly to this 'old soldier' who had 'fought on the other side,' but had sent him on his way rejoicing in a liberal contribution to his necessities."

SINCE General HANCOCK has been in Washington, efforts have been made to draw him out on the relation between himself and the President, but he has steadily refused to publish or authorize anything. He intimated, however, that the correspondence between himself and General SHERMAN in relation to his appointment as president of the Retiring Board will acquit him of the charge of disrespect for the President, and that at some future day that correspondence may be published.

THE candidate who said "he did not care the snap of his finger for the opinion of President GRANT'S interference in the local politics of the State," has been elected Governor of Missouri. It would appear that the Republican party is becoming generally affected with the same complaint.

NEARLY every member of GRANT'S Cabinet has been out making Radical speeches during the recent political canvass—an indecency never indulged in by no other party.

THE CHINESE QUESTION.

Danger of the Workingmen—Effect of Cheap Labor on Industrial Interests—The States Powerless—The Duty of Congress.

SPEECH OF EX-GOVERNOR SEYMOUR.

At a mass meeting of working-men in Utica on Thursday night, Nov. 3d., ex-Governor Seymour spoke as follows:

At the last six annual elections in this State the Republican leaders have asked that they should be kept in power because they claimed they had saved the country, and we are left to the conclusion that they saved it for their own special benefit. We do not see the grounds for this claim, so far as the war is concerned, as we sent our full share of men to the field. The city of New York, the stronghold of the Democracy, did more than its share in filling the ranks of our armies. If we look at the action of the party in power the question comes up, what kind of salvation have they given us? Our whole people are grievously burdened by taxation. Military power still tramples upon the judiciary in many parts of the South, and even threatens the sanctity of the ballot-box at the North. Great armies are kept up upon the pretext that they are needed to save the negroes at the South and to kill the Indians at the West. The country is harrassed by Indian and African problems. It is now also perplexed with the Asiatic question. It comes up like a black cloud upon our western borders, taking unusual forms and proportions. To all who have studied it it causes great anxiety. Its shadows fall upon us, and we cannot get rid of its dangers by shutting our eyes to its evil forebodings. It enters into this election, for we are about to choose our law-makers who must deal with it.

CHINESE AND OTHER IMMIGRATION.

Some months ago I wrote a short letter to an invitation from a body of workingmen to speak to them upon this subject. I took ground not only against the way in which the Chinamen come to our country, but to their coming here at all. That letter was sharply censured, but it was not written without thought or study. As the subject is fairly up in this canvass I will speak of it to-night. Heretofore, except at the time when the people of New York and New England were bringing negroes from Africa to sell to the people of the South, immigration has always brought us people kindred to ourselves in manners, customs and religion. Even their languages had much in common. The literature of Europe, translated into different tongues, was more or less known to them all. They had the same habits of thought, and were used to the same form of civilization. Their coming gave no shock to our institutions, laws or habits. They rapidly became a part of ourselves, and added to the general wealth and prosperity. Europe was not so overcrowded with people that they were sent to us in greater numbers or more rapidly than they could be assimilated. We therefore welcomed them to our shores. The Chinese immigration is a different thing. It comes from a land crowded with people beyond what our civilization could tolerate They outnumber us ten to one. It brings to us a people who are in conflict with all our methods of thought, with all our ideas of morals, and with all our conceptions of government. While we find much to commend in their industry, there is more to condemn in their cunning, their cruelty, and in their stolidity of character which makes them unimpressible by any influences that we can bring to bear upon them. They will always be an undigested hurtful thing in our political system. The idea prevails that they are a docile, harmless race; and so they are while they remain a few individuals scattered through the community. But study their characters at home, and you will find thieving, corruption and falsehood in the interior of the State, piracy upon its coasts, and robbery upon its inland borders. They are hated by all other Asiatics.

THE SLAUGHTER OF AMERICANS AND EUROPEANS—THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT.

While some urge that we should welcome them here, they are debating the question if they shall go on with the massacre of Americans and Europeans, which they begin with the awful slaughter of the men and women who were engaged among them as missionaries in works of charity and religion. Unfortunately for our country, our difficulties in dealing with this question are increased by the late amendments to the National Constitution, which have stripped the States of rights needed for their good government. Otherwise this question could have been left to the Pacific States, who would have dealt with it in the light of their own experience. But the fifteenth amendment binds California and Oregon hand and foot, and lays them prostrate before the Chinaman, who strides over them, and we are forced to confront him here.

CHEAP LABOR.

It is urged by some that Chinese immigration will lower the wages of our labor, cheapen production, and add to the national wealth. This is not true. Cheap labor does not add to a nation's wealth, neither does it cheapen production, as I will show. Look over the map of the world, and you will find universal poverty where labor is most poorly paid. In Africa you can buy a man's labor for life for a string of beads, but they are too poor to get the strings of beads. In Asia, the laborer gets a little better pay; but how little is its wealth and how small is its commerce compared with its countless millions of people. Men who wear scanty cotton clothing cannot uphold arts or industry. They cannot give life and prosperity to the work-shop, to the counting house, or to fleets of vessels upon the ocean. If you compare Asia and Africa with Europe, you will find that while the laborers of England of Germany, of France and other countries are much better paid the national wealth is greater, and that they are sending their products to the very regions where the pay of labor is at the lowest ebb. The labor of Europe, whose wages are so much higher than those of the other continents I have named, can still produce all the products of art for a much less price, and can and does sell them to those countries where labor starves for want of pay. But we must turn to our own country to learn how true it is that labor must be well paid to give wealth and prosperity to a land. If the laborers and mechanics of the United States were put upon the same pay given to the Chinamen, we should have universal bankruptcy throughout the bounds of our country. Three-quarters of the stores of this city would be closed. Why is it that a town with ten thousand people here does more business than a city of a hundred thousand in Asia? It is due to the fact that our mechanics are able to build houses; to furnish them with the comforts of life; to clothe themselves and their families, not only in a way which protects their persons, but also gratifies their tastes; which enables them to support the arts and industry in all its forms. Why are the people of these United States able to pay a percentage of taxation which would crush any other nation? It is simply because the wages of labor here enable men to consume all those varied articles which pay a duty to government. Go where you will, the world over, and you will find the greatest general wealth, the greatest prosperity, and the greatest happiness, where you find the greatest wages for labor. Men confound cheap labor with cheap production. These are not only different, but at times they are opposite things. Sometimes cheap labor is an element in cheap production, but that is not the rule. We see the fact to be that where labor is the highest, production is the cheapest, and sends its works of art and of skill all over the world. The reason of this is that cheap production is the result of intellect as well as of labor; of mind as well as of toil. It is wrought out by those who are in that condition of comfort and respectability that their minds are educated and alert. Starving labor never yet invented machinery to till the ground and gather in its crop; it never yet worked out those wonders in mechanics which have borne our country on to its greatness. Men can cheapen their productions and add to their earnings when they can call to their aid science and learning, but these two cannot live where labor is pinched down to the point of starvation. If a man invents a machine which enables him to make more, he can yet sell for less and grow rich. But force him to sell for less by the competition of the Chinaman, which does not increase his power of production, and he starves. And when the labor sinks, the whole structure of society, of which he is the basis, sinks with him. This may be laid down as a law: That cheap production and general prosperity are the results of high civilization and general intelligence; that these can only exist among a people where the great mass of the working-men are well paid and placed in that condition of respectability where their minds are fed as well as their bodies.

OUR WORKINGMEN.

But it is said that there is no danger that the Chinamen will come to this country in such numbers as will harm our working-men. Is this true? We find that the character and condition of the Chinese is such as that they can be sent for as readily as so many boxes of tea. We learn every day of orders that are sent out for thousands of them for special purposes. Orders are now under way for bands of them to make boots and shoes. It does not take a large number, thrown into this branch of business, to overstock the demand for this labor, and to unsettle the wages of those who are skilled in this business. Already the artisans engaged in this trade are uneasy. They do not know how soon that skill which they have gained in it may be made valueless to support their families in the condition they have heretofore lived. The men who make clothes, or hats, or other classes of our mechanics, may be treated in the same way. Those who work in our factories are liable to be driven out by orders which are even now on their way to Asia. Navigation on the Pacific, as its name implies, has always been less costly and dangerous than that of the stormy Atlantic. There are now about one hundred and fifty thousand Chinamen in our country. An equal number brought here by selfish and designing men may be so placed as to force down the wages of workingmen. The mere fact that this can be done destroys the independence and clouds the hopes of the body of our mechanics. There is a growing belief in men's minds that the mission of Mr. Burlingame was contrived by a class of manufacturers to effect this very object at the moment they were appealing to Congress for special legislation in their own behalf. Short-sightedness is always incident to selfishness and greed. Let these men bear in mind that when they have broken down the body of the laborers of this country they will have destroyed their ability to be the consumers of manufactured products.

THE EVILS OF UNDERPAID LABOR

Will not fall upon the workingman alone. All classes must suffer when they are made poor. The owners of real estate, the merchant, the manufacturer, will find that the laws of trade and the rules of value are universal and unvarying. They will operate in Europe or America as they do in Asia or Africa. True statesmanship and generous wisdom ever look to building up the interests of labor. Where the homes of toil are happy, and where prosperity waits upon the hand of industry, there is national greatness, wealth and glory. But we are asked, what can we do to avert these evils? How can we hinder the landing upon our shores of swarms of Asiatics without overturning the established maxim as to immigration? We need no change of our policy is this respect.

THE CHINAMAN HAS NO BETTER RIGHTS THAN OTHER FOREIGNERS.

We put the Asiatic and the European upon the same footing. Our laws have never allowed any nation to send here a hurtful or a dangerous class of men. When, in some instances, they have shipped paupers to our shores we have sent them back. We forbid the violators of laws, men who endanger the public health or order, to land here. The statutes of the different States and of the nation are full of such regulations. We welcome the great body of European immigrants because it is for our advantage to have them here. The Chinaman has no better rights than the German, the Irishman, the Englishman, or the Frenchman. If his coming here is hurtful to the good order of society, to the great interests of industry, we have a right to keep him away. If there is danger that they will pour into the Pacific States in such numbers as to shape their customs and habits by Asiatic rules, then they endanger our Union; for the end of this must be their utter severance from the rest of our country. The Mormons are not so much in conflict with our ideas of morals and civilization as are the Chinese. Yet no one would tolerate the idea that the Mormons should gain control of the Pacific coast. This government is even now adopting sharp measures to hold them in check, at their colony in the midst of the great deserts of the West. A simple law, such as has been adopted with regard to European immigration, will settle this whole question.

WHAT CONGRESS SHOULD DO.

Let Congress declare that no more than ten Chinamen shall be landed from one vessel, and they will close to a safe degree those floodgates which are now wide open, and through which we are threatened with an invasion from Asia as hurtful as that which desolated Europe under Genghis Khan. I have spoken thus plainly upon this subject, because I believe it more deeply concerns the welfare of the American people than any topic involved in this election. I have no censures for those who may differ from the views I hold. I have no prejudices which will hinder me from changing those views if I find that I am wrong. What I have said is the result of much thought and careful study. I wish that those who are charged with the conduct of national affairs, or that their supporters, who are active in this canvass, had in a plain and open way stated their views with regard to this great Asiatic problem. I think that by so doing they would stand in a better light before the country and the world, than by efforts to keep alive sectional hate and partisan malice.

"ALL A MUDDLE."

Grumble, grumble,
Rough and tumble—
So the world goes,
High and humble!

Sorrow, trouble,
Joy outdouble—
Life is out a
Bursting bubble!

Leisure, pleasure,
Stinted measure—
Gold alone is
Standard treasure!

Wealth unheeded,
Worth unheeded—
Pallid brows with
Blood drops beaded!

Sin assailing,
Virtue failing,
Low in dust her
Banner trailing.

Anguish wailing,
Scoffers railing,
Demons over
Gods prevailing!

Might rough shedden,
Right down trodden—
So the race runs,
God forgotten!

GRACE APPLETON.

THE GOLDEN SIDE.

There is many a rest in the road of life,
If we could only stop to take it;
And many a tone from the better land,
If the querulous heart would make it:
To the sunny soul that is full of hope,
And whose beautiful trust ne'er faileth,
The grass is green and the flower bright,
Though the winter storm prevaileth.

Better to hope tho' the clouds hang low,
And to keep the eyes still lifted;
For the sweet blue sky will soon peep through,
When the ominous clouds are rifted!
There was never a night without a day,
Or an evening without a morning;
And the darkest hour, as the proverb goes,
Is the hour before the dawning.

There is many a gem in the path of life,
Which we pass in our idle pleasure;
That is richer by far than the jeweled crown,
Or the miser's hoard of treasure;
It may be the love of a little child,
Or a mother's prayer to heaven,
Or only a beggar's grateful thanks
For a cup of water given.

Better to weave in the web of life
A bright and golden thing,
And to do God's will with a ready heart
And hands that are ready and willing,
Than to snap the delicate, minute threads
Of our curious lives asunder,
And then blame heaven for the tangled ends,
And sit and grieve and wonder.

HOMAGE TO BEAUTY.

GEORGE D. PRENTICE.

Beautiful girl I have wandered far
Toward the rising sun and the evening star;
I have roamed 'mid the northern wastes of snow;
And strayed where the soft magnolias blow,
But I never gazed on a face so bright
As thine, sweet spirit of young delight!

Beautiful girl! thou art bright and fair
As an angel shape in the moonlight air:
No shadow rests on thy brow or cheek,
Save that of thy tresses drooping low,
Love's own dear light is wandering oft
O'er thy gentle lip of carmine soft,
Thy lovely cheek, where the rich red glow
Of the warm blood melts through the virgin snow,
So sweetly blending in one bright dye,
The woven beauties of earth and sky
Truth, holy truth in its freshness dwells!
Deep in thy dark eyes' shaded wells,
And fancies wild from their clear depths gleam,
Like shadows of stars from a trembling stream,
And thy thoughts are a dream of Eden's bowers,
And thy words are garlands of flowers, bright flowers.

Beautiful girl I have seen thee move,
A floating creature of joy and love,
As light as a mist on the sunrise gale
Or the buoyant sway of the bridal veil,
Till I almost looked to see thee rise
Like a soaring thought, to the free blue skies
Or melt away in the thin blue air,
Like a vision of fancy painted there,
Thy low, sweet voice, as it thrills around,
Seems less a sound than a dream of sound;
Softly and mildly its clear notes swell,
Like the spirit-tones of a silver bell;

And the lip whence the fairy music flows
Is to fancy's eye like a speaking rose.

Beautiful, beautiful girl! thou art
A vision of joy to a throbbing heart;
A star sent down from the world of bliss,
And all undimmed by the shades of this;
A rainbow pictured by Love's own sun
On the clouds of being, beautiful one!

Beautiful girl, 'tis a weary year
Since thy voice fell on my ravished ear;
'Tis a long, long year of light and gloom
Since I gazed on thy young cheek's lovely bloom;
Yet thy gentle tones of music still
Through the holiest depths of memory thrill
Like tones of a flount; or breeze, or bird,
In the long gone years of childhood heard,
And oft in my dark and lonely moods,
When a demon wing over my spirit broods,
Thine image seems on my soul to break
Like the sweet young morn o'er a gloomy lake,
Filling its depths as the shadows flee,
With beauty and love and melody.

Beautiful girl! thou art far away,
And I knew not where thy steps now stray:
But oh! 'tis sweet, is very sweet
In the fairy realms of dreams to greet
Thy cheek of rose, thy brow of pearl
And thy voice of music, beautiful girl!

The Sultan in His Splendor.

"Eusebius" writes to the New York Observer from Constantinople:

On Friday, the day that the Sultan goes in state to say his prayers, sometimes at one mosque and sometimes at another, we took a clique and went to see the performance—I mean the procession, not the prayers. It is the weekly parade of Constantinople, and it becomes the duty of every traveler to see it, especially as this is the only opportunity that he will probably have of looking at the Turkish ruler. Sometimes he goes to a neighboring mosque on horseback, attended by his sons and a small retinue; but more frequently he says his prayers in one of the smaller mosques upon the water, as on the day we saw the parade, when he went to the mosque at Fonduklee. Two splendid imperial caiques were waiting at the watergate of the palace now occupied by the Sultan, one for himself alone and the other for his sons. Each of these was profusely gilded, and had near the stern a gilded canopy, beneath which the royal personages sat in oriental style. They were rowed by about fifty men, who, after pulling the stroke, all rose to their feet, bending forward upon their oars to give another 'long pull and a strong pull and a pull altogther.' The movement was very awkward, and involved a great loss of power in the stroke, but traditional customs must be followed in such countries even in pulling an oar, whatever may be the consequences. The sultan came out of his palace properly attended, took his seat under the canopy, and rowed to his devotions, being received at the mosque with a salute of cannon. The royal barges were followed by four others something loss magnificent, but large, and adding much to the effect of the aquatic procession. Everything about it was managed with perfect precision, and it was a beautiful sight.

While writing of this place, I may say that nothing connected with Constantinople or its waters struck me with more surprise than the activity and bustle that are seen everywhere upon the Bosphorous. There is line of steamers, English built running up and down this beautiful strait almost hourly, and crowded often to repletion with the native population. The steamers start at the appointed moment, and do not wait for any man with a carpet-bag in his hand. They touch at numerous places, and make their landings with a celerity that is seldom seen on our Hudson river, the officers hurrying passengers off and on as if every fraction of a moment were precious. The change which has come over the spirit of the dreams of these orientals, or which has waked them from their dreams, was an amazement to me, and a promise that great and better changes shall yet come over them.

The Bayonet Obsolete.

In a review of Lieut. Baring's "Staff College Essays," a writer in the London *Athenæum*:

"The first essay in the book is "On the Changes in the Art of War from 1789 to 1812," and the subject is treated so well that we trust that we may ere long be favored with a sequel, showing what changes have been brought about by the improvements in ordnance, in rifles, and in the introduction of railways, as tested by the experience of the campaign now being carried on in France. That portion of the chapter which is devoted to tactics is especially interesting at the present moment, when that branch of the art of war is in a transition state; the opinions of many military men still wavering between the line and column formation. The result will probably be a combination of the two—such, indeed, as was employed by Napoleon at the battle of Austerlitz, when the French army had attained its highest tactical development. Many writers have been of opinion that the bayonet will practically fall into disuse now that rifle fire is so rapid and accurate; but we confess that we think that, on the contrary, its moral effect will be greater than ever. As to the actual infliction of wounds by the bayonet, save in isolated combats, such as the series of skirmishes of which the battle of Inkerman was made up, or in encounters in villages, the idea that bayonets have been really often crossed, is a delusion founded on national vanity, and not warranted by facts.

"'Jomini says that he never witnessed a battle in which the opposing troops crossed bayonets; and Sir Sibbard Scott quotes the evidence of a distinguished army surgeon, who accompanied the Duke of Wellington from Rolica to Waterloo; to prove that, however gratifying to our national vanity it is to suppose that the successes of the British army were mainly won by the bayonet, as a matter of fact the killed and the wounded in each battle, whether French or English, suffered from bullets and not from bayonets.'

"It may seem that we are indulging in a paradox when we say that the bayonet has a moral rather than a physical effect; but it is nevertheless true. If one or two opposing battalions appear resolute in their purpose of engaging in a hand to-hand fight, the other recognizes in their opponents a confident superiority which seldom fails of effect, and induces retreat or flight before the moment of actual contact. We believe—and the experience of the recent battles in France confirms our opinion—that the increased rapidity and accuracy of fire, and above all the use of shelter trenches, will cause the bayonet to be more used than formerly. The assailants of a position defended by shelter-trenches will feel that their fire—they being exposed and the enemy covered—is in a great measure thrown away, and that the sooner they close with the foe, the sooner will they be on an equality with him. Fire alone will never drive resolute men out of trenches. Again, supposing two opposing battalions, both without cover, firing at each other, say, 300 yards' distance, the fire will soon become so intolerable that brave men will seek to end the havoc by a charge, the less courageous by flight.

Ireland Wants a Princess.

The Dublin correspondent of the London News writes:—"The announcement that a member of the royal family is about to marry the son of a Scotch duke has raised a double question here—the first being, of course, that of a princess marrying outside the royal circle. The second takes the form of an Irish grievance. Had the choice of the Princess Louisa been of an English nobleman the idea of a grievance would not so readily have suggested itself. But the partiality of the Queen herself for Scotland is often ungraciously remarked upon here, and the choice of a Scotch Duke by the Princess Louisa will not tend to allay the feeling."

Even the loyal conservative journal, the Daily Express, asks: "Is there not in this marriage the germ of an Irish question? Three princes and a princess remain still undisposed of. Justice to Ireland clearly demands that we should not be forgotten, but that we should number among our Irish aristocracy a member of the royal family." The same journal dismisses, as unworthy of serious consideration, all apprehensions of dynastic complications arising out of the innovation now that "the royal veto upon legislation is regarded as practically obsolete, and when the House of Commons, not the sovereign, makes and unmakes cabinets."

The Freeman's Journal says: "The public will see in this innovation common sense striking down the barrier that severs a ruler from the people, and the first step towards the removal of the superstitution that hedgeth round the blood of royal personages. It is a right royal stride in the Democratic course on which England has of late traveled with such marvellous rapidity."

The Cork Examiner regards the occurrence as "a striking sign of the times." It thinks the alliance an extremely fortunate one for the princess. To be the wife of the head of the princely house of Campbell is something better than to fall into the hands of some needy German adventurer.

The Cork Herald says: "The expectant bridegroom's father is a leading member of the ministry, and, though possessing some of the best blood of Scotland in his veins, respects trade and commerce so much that he has placed a younger son in an office at Liverpool."

The Cork Constitution thinks that, notwithstanding the decline in the personal influence of the sovereign, there will be a natural incontrovertible suspicion of underhand influence being used by one so closely allied to the royal family.

Cause of the Red Light of the Aurora Borealis—Fall of the Stuff to the Ground.

[Correspondence of Toronto Globe.]

SIR: The recent displays of aurora at Toronto were remarkable for their deep red color. In answer to many inquiries with reference to the cause of this color, I will give an account of several observations of these displays. I find indications that the red light is due to the passage of the polar light through a stratum of minutely divided meteoric matter, just as the rays of sunlight appear red when passing through atmosphere loaded with smoke.

The conclusion is partly confirmed by an experiment made by myself on the evening of Oct 24.

On this occasion the bright red light was succeeded by the usual gray mist of frozen vapor, which increases in density to a very unusual extent. Feeling sure that this dense matter must be falling to the earth, I at once thoroughly cleaned a glass slide and exposed it on an elevated position. After one hour I examined the exposed surface with a powerful microscope, and was delighted to find that the slide, had received and retained hundreds of small bodies, uniform in size and appearance, and easily distinguished from dust and other objects usually found in the atmosphere. They are spherical, solid, firmly attached to the glass, about one 5,000th of an inch in diameter, or about one-half the size of the human red globule.

What are these little bodies? Where and how do they originate? I think we may be able, partially at least, to answer these questions.

Space, in the regions of auroral currents, certainly is filled by our atmosphere in a rarified condition. Now, owing to its density, the oxygen of air will retain a tangible form to a greater altitude than other gasses, and hence (perhaps in an allotraphl form) is the medium acted upon by the different electric currents, producing white auroral light. This is always succeeded by a grey appearance of the sky, caused by the production and condensation of aqueous vapor in the form of spherical bodies which fell upon my glass slide, and which, upon evaporating, have left the meteoric mineral matter they contained to record, in solid form, their shape and something of their history and point us to the probable cause of the red color of our late displays of aurora borealis.

I may add that, under polarized light, this substance exerts a left-handed rotation of twenty degrees.

A Touching Story.

He came into the breakfast room one morning, and in a moment it was seen that a cloud was on his brow. There sat a lady-like wife waiting for him; the table fairly groaned, not with plated silver, but the solid material. The cloth was white as the snow; the family were seated round in pleasant expectancy; everything was smoking hot, and not an article there but even a pampered appetite could revel on. But the man's favorite dish was not there. Closer he came to the table, and with the inquiry, "Did you not know that I wanted a shad for breakfast?" He raised his foot and overturned the whole table on the floor. "It was at the fire being kept warm for you," replied his noble wife in her quiet, lady-like and conquering way. In an instant the haughty husband comprehended the situation; the next he was on his knees exclaiming, "Dear wife, you are nothing less than an angel born." Not a great while after that he died. His will was opened; his wife was executor; he left her all he had—$2,000,000. The above touching story is from an article in a recent number of Hall's Journal of Health. The man who can read it without dying and leaving his wife $2,000,000, is a brute, and the woman who can read it without forthwith buying a shad, is a dove not up to the wisdom of serpents. It is said that on the day this story appeared in New York, some fifty thousand more shad were sold than on any preceding day since the trade in that fish was first inaugurated. Broadway, Fifth avenue, and other of the prominent highways were one mass of women and shad.

Foreign.

General Ulrich, in a letter to his cousin, M. A. Boye, dated Bale, 14th ult., replies to he accusations brought against him with regard to the defence of Strasburg. The General says.

The state of affairs was complicated by the loss of 35,000 rockets burned with the arsenal of the citadel, and which it was impossible to replace. In spite of that, however, we might have held our ground had the body of the place remained intact. But during the last day of the siege the advanced works of the enemy were rapidly extended; they crowned our covered ways and erected breastworks in order to protect the troops which were to make the assault. They opened two breaches, one at Bastion 12, which was practicable, and the other at Bastion 11, which two hours' exposure to fire would have rendered practicable. It was impossible for us to sustain the assault. Was it our duty, or, rather, was it my duty, to expose the unfortunate city, which had suffered so much, to the horrors of a town taken by storm, when we had not one inducement to continue resistance? My council of defence did not think so, and certainly no accusation of want of energy can be brought against it. * * * My character is one which will not be affected by the assertions of the ill-informed or malevolent. I might, if I thought fit, speak of the carelessness which left Strasbourg without garrison, without sufficient artillery, without any body of engineers.

Bargain and Corruption Divorce.

The Peck bargain and corruption divorce suit in New York is now a sensation in that sensation-loving city. The incidents of this case are remarkable, and if true give us the spectacle of the most contemptible characters figuring in a way that would shame the worst schools of fiction, which refuse to produce a novel without relieving it by at least one virtuous and honest character. The Peck divorce suit gives us the following incidents:

"A scheming mother-in-law, offended at her daughter-in law, offers a son $30,000 to divorce his wife. The son, a paper collar manufacturer, who seems worthy of such a mother consents. The wife, deservedly bound to such a husband, secretly agrees to the separation on the faith of his promise to marry her again as soon as the mother has been robbed of her $30,000. A rascally bookeeper, worthy of such a master, swears to the commission of adultery with the wife, and the divorce is granted. Very naturally such a husband refuses to marry such a wife, and quite naturally the wife goes into the court, exposes the conspiracy, and makes humanity blush at its baseness."

"HOW MOTHER DID IT."

A Husband's Reminiscences.

If we were to suggest one which, above all other things combined, would most contribute to the happiness of the young housekeeper, it would be to learn how to cook as a husband's mother cooked. Mother used to make coffee so and so; mother used to have such waffles; and mother knew just how thick, or how thin, to make a squash pie; and, oh! if I only could taste of mother's biscuit. Such are the comments of the husband and of too many meal tables. It would be only a little more cruel for the husband to throw his fork across the table, or to dash the contents of his tea cup in his wife's face. The experience of a contrite husband is good reading for those men whose daily sauce is "how mother did it." He says:

"I found fault some time ago with Maria Ann's custard pie, and tried to tell her how my mother made custard pie. Maria made the pie after my receipt. It tasted longer than any other pie we ever had. Maria set it on the table every day for dinner, and you see I could not eat it because I forgot to tell her to put in any eggs, or shortening. It was economical, but in a fit of generosity I stole it from the pantry and gave it to a poor little boy in the neighborhood. The boy's funeral was largely attended by his former playmates. I did not go myself.

"Then there were the buckwheat cakes. I told Maria Ann any fool could beat her making those cakes, and she said I had better try it. So I did. I emptied the butter all out of the pitcher one evening and set the cakes myself. I got the flour and salt and water, and, warned by the past, put in a liberal quantity of eggs and shortening. I shortened with tallow from roast beef because I could not find any lard. The batter did not look right, and I lit my pipe, and pondered yeast—yeast to be sure. I had forgotten the yeast. I went and woke up the baker and got six cents worth of yeast. I set the pitcher behind the sitting room stove and went to bed. In the morning I got up early and prepared to enjoy my triumph; but I didn't. That yeast was strong enough to raise the dead, and the batter was running all over the carpet. I scraped it up and put it in another dish. Then I got a fire in the kitchen and put on the griddle. The first lot of cakes stuck to the griddle. The second dittoed, only more. Maria came down and asked what was burning. She advised me to grease the griddle. I did it. One end of the griddle got too hot and I dropped the thing on my tenderest corn while trying to turn it around. Finally the cakes were ready for breakfast, and Maria got the other things ready. We sat down. My cakes did not have exactly the right flavor. I took one mouthful and it satisfied me. I lost my appetite at once. Maria would not let me put one on her plate. I think those cakes may be reckoned a dead loss. The cat would not eat them. The dog ran off and stayed away three days after one was offered him. The hens won't go within ten feet of them. I threw them into the back yard, and there has not been a pig on the premises since. I eat what is put before me now, and do not allude to my mother's system of cooking."

A Masonic Project in Tennessee.

In Tennessee the Masonic fraternity have projected a novel plan for taking care of the widows and orphans of deceased brothers of the "mystic tie." In each grand division of the State a thousand or more acres of land are to be acquired by gift or purchase, and this land will be cut up into small lots of one or two acres, with a small cottage on each lot. A portion of the land will be reserved for a school-house and church, thus making the locality a sort of community by itself. In most cases there will be children old enough to care for the land, raising vegetables and fruits for the market, and any deficiency of food and raiment will be supplied from the benevolent fund of the grand division. The seventy-two Masonic lodges of the State have already raised nearly eighty thousand dollars toward the object to be accomplished, and by another year will have raised the amount desired, before making a practical test of the project.

The Hamilton and Burr Dueling Ground.

A New York correspondent says:

Yesterday, a beautiful autumnal day, I spent in a drive up the Hudson. Crossing over the ferry to Hoboken, a drive of five minutes from the Elysian Fields brought me to the fatal spot where, in 1804, on the 11th of July, Alexander Hamilton was killed by Burr. Formerly a marble monument, erected by the St. Andrew's Society, marked the exact spot of the fatal encounter, and even as late as last year when I visited the spot, a cedar tree, against which Hamilton stood while the seconds were arranging the preliminaries, was still standing. Now, however, the nearly completed bed of the West Side railroad has destroyed the tree, besides every vestige of the narrow ledge on which the principals stood. After the monument had disappeared two granite boulders occupied its place, with the names "Hamilton" and "Burr" inscribed upon them respectively. After a somewhat protracted search we found the one marked "Hamilton," but the one with "Burr" on it was nowhere to be seen. Inquiring of a gang of track layers in regard to it the foreman informed us that it had been used as a key stone in a culvert just above. "Could you not," we inquired, "have used another stone in its place and preserved this memorial?" "Why, yes" answered the foreman, "and I told the boss he had better lay it along side t'other stone, but he said Burr was a blasted mean cuss anyhow, and he guessed it would be more useful as a cursing stone than keeping alive his memory."

Why They Went to War.

A certain king, it is said, sent to another king saying, "Send me a blue pig with a black tail, or else ——." The other, in high dudgeon at the presumed insult, replied, "I have not got one; and if I had ——." On this weighty cause they went to war for many years. After a satiety of glories and miseries, they finally bethought them that, as their armies and resources were exhausted, and their kingdoms mutually laid waste, it might be well to consult about the preliminaries of peace; but before this could be concluded, a diplomatic explanation was first needed of the insulting language which formed the ground of the quarrel. "What could you mean," asked the second king of the first, by saying, 'Send me a blue pig with a black tail, or else ——.'" "Why," said the other, "I meant a blue pig with a black, or else some other color. But," retorted he, "what could you mean by saying, 'I have not got one, and if I had ——.'" "Why, of course, if I had, I should have sent it." An explanation which was entirely satisfactory, and peace was concluded accordingly.

Who is Reuter.

Newspaper readers are familiar with the name of Mr. Reuter, who is so closely identified with new telegraphing in Europe. Of this gentleman Chambers' Journal says:

"In 1849 he opened an office at Aix-la-Chapelle, and had carrier pigeons to convey messags from that place to Brussels, as the telegaph was not formed there at that time. In 1851 he transferred his office to London, and devoted his attention to inducing the British press, which obtained information at an enormous cost, to depend on him for it. In 1858 to show what he coud do, he sent his telegrams to the variouspapers free of cost; and they were so impressed with their value that several suscribed to his system. In February, 859, the Emperor of France made the famous speech threatening Austria through her ambassador. This was delivered at 1 P. M., and 2 P. M., the speech was published in the third edition of the Time, having been transmitted by Mr. Reuter. The press soon adopted his system, and the daily papers in the north have the same telegrams as those of the metropolis. The wires are connected in London from Mr. Reuter's office into the editor's room of each journal. Mr. Reuter recently sold his business to the British government at a premium of three hundred thousand pounds."

Are Carpets Unhealthy?

It is creditable asserted that half the diseasess which effect modern humanity are to be attributed to carpets. Carpeted rooms constantly occupied contain millions of hair cuticle, epithelium, ovules, fungi, and other organic matter, which, set in motion by the training skirts of the woman, make the air alive with infection, and fill our nostrials and lungs with the seeds of everything horrible.—Ex.

A Two-Headed and Four-Legged Woman.

There is on exhibition at the Fair Grounds in Columbus, Ga., a most wonderful freak of nature. It consists, says the Sun of that city, of a negro girl, or as some would say, a pair of girls, aged eighteen years. The person or persons has two perfectly developed heads and bodies down to the waist, where the two spines and bodies become blended into one solid body. On each body are two perfect arms and hands, of which each has full and natural use. She has four perfectly formed and well developed legs and feet, on which she moves actively. She can waltz and dance a quadrille. She was born a slave, the property of Mrs. Smith, in Columbus, Robeson county, North Carolina, who tenderly cared for and raised and educated her. She is intelligent, and can and does hold converse with two persons at the same time. She is cheerful, and said to be most devotedly attached to Mrs. Smith. What is singular, though she appears from the color of her skin to be of pure negro blood, she has straight black hair.

VARIETIES.

The completion of the Mont Cenis tunnel is promised in December.

Rumors are rife in London of a rupture between Bismarck and Beust.

A fire in Lawrence, Mass., Friday night, destroyed property valued at $125,000.

A bill to extend suffrage has been introduced in the Belgian chambers.

Internal revenue receipts, Saturday, were $299,038; total to date, $68,545,510.

It is again announced that Sam Collier will accept Billy Edwards' challenge for a prize fight.

Samuel Marble is under arrest in Plaston, N. H., for the murder af his wife by beating ank kicking.

Fernando Wood is preparing articles of impeachment to present against Judge Woodford at the next session of Congress.

Hon. S. C. Evarts, of Montana, who was lost during the Yellow Stone expedition, has arrived at Helena, and is in a fair way of complete recovery.

The flooring of Hall & Draper's stable and school, Boston, fell in Saturday forenoon, killing one man, and also killing and wounding several horses.

A scheme is being agitated for a railroad from Cheyenne, Wyoming, to Helena, Montana, via Fort Laramie and the old military road to Bazeman, Montana.

Governor Holden has at last issued a proclamation revoking his former proclamations of March 7th and July 8th, 1870, declaring the counties of Alamance and Caswell to be in a state of insurrection.

At Richmond, Va., Saturday, the Court of Appeals granted a writ of error in the case of ex-Mayor Cahoon. The case will now come before that tribunal for revision.

In accordance with a law passed by the British Parliament at the last session, the Viceroy of Ireland has prohibited the carrying of arms in the parishes of Pemplemore and Kilbride.

The London *Weekly Examiner* rejoices in the appointment of Gen. Schenck as Minister to England. It wants the Alabama bill made out immediately, and says England, because she made no attempt to arrest the vessel, must pay the cost.

The liabilities of David Gibson & Co., the Cincinnati liquor dealers whose paper went to protest, Friday evening, will probably reach $600,000. They assure the public they have ample assets, and that the suspension will be temporary.

In San Bernardino county, California, a Chinese woman, guilty of robbing some of her people, was seized by Chinamen, tied to a stake and burned to death. The perpetrators were arrested. All Chinese have been ordered to leave the country.

—A clergyman being much pressed by a lady of his acquaintance to preach a sermon the first Sunday after her marriage, complied, and chose the following passage in the Psalms as his text: "And there shall be an abundance of peace while the moon endureth."

—Josh Billings thus advertises: "Wanted, several fust class young men, with mustash, to hang around the vestibules of the different churches in Ameriky and stare at the females as they pass out. No young man accepted who can't stare the brass buttons oph from a military coat at twenty paces."

—At Poughkeepsie, the organist of a church in which a "stunning" *parvenu* wedding ceremony was performed, was directed to play instead of the wedd ing march of Mendelssohn, the music of "Walking down Broadway," "Tassels on her Boots," and "Swinging in the Lane," and of course he did as directed, and his intellectual audience was satisfied.

—A servant girl who had just been admonished by her mistress to be very careful in "washing up" the best tea things, was overheard, shortly afterwards, in the back kitchen, indulging in the following soliloquy while in the act of wiping the sugar basin: "If I was to drop this ere basin, and was to catch it, I s'pose I shouldn't catch it; but if I was to drop it, and wasn't to catch it, I reckon I should catch it."

—Louisa Pyne recently gave a concert at Arundel, England, in the dark. Just before eight o'clock all the gas in the town went out. Everybody, including the Mayor, was rushing about wildly for candles and lamps, and the hall was lighted with a dismal uneven row of "dips." The performance was successful, however, and the gentleman who played the snuffers was encored several times.

—Nilsson at her first Boston concert, was dressed in an elegant white corded silk, with elaborate overskirts beautifully trimmed with a profusion of white lace. Her skirt was also festooned with white flowers, green leaves and trailing vines, some of the same being used to adorn her hair and left shoulder. Her corsage was made low, and also trimmed with white lace. She wore a necklace of pearls and diamonds. No color but green and white, it will be seen, were used in her costume, and the former only in the shape of leaves and vines.

—In all policies of life insurance these, among other questions occur: "Age of father, if living?" "Age of mother, if living?" A man in the country who filled up an application, made his father's age 112 years, and his mother's 102. The agent amazed at this showing, fancied that he had got an excellent subject, and remarked that the man came out of a very long-lived family. "Oh, you see, sir," replied the applicant, "my parents died many years ago, but if living would be as aged as there put down." "Oh, I see," said the agent.

—Suicide is so common in Chicago ha a public stomach-pumpery, open day a n night is talked of.

—Helmbold, it is said, invests nearly half a million a year in advertising. His success shows what printers' ink will do.

—Owing to the European war, a number of wealthy French families have taken permanent residences in New York city.

—An Albany undertaker has invented a folding coffin, which exposes the body at full length, making it appear as if reclining on a sofa.

—In San Francisco a bold lady, in a street car, seized, through the window, the bridle of a runaway horse as it collided with the car, and held on till the animal could be secured.

—After a protracted and exhaustive study of the subject, Josh Billings unhesitatingly asserts that "a man who starts, on the day of his marriage, as a *First Lieutenant* in his family, need never expect to be promoted."

—A Massachusetts candidate for the Legislature printed on all his ballots a promise to give, in case of his success, one-half his pay to the town, and then his ungrateful townsmen refused to elect him.

—"They do play such lovely sacred music at my daughter's," said a pious but deaf old lady. "There's one piece in particular that is so solemn and devotional: "The soul bereft will find me." What she had really heard was, however, "The girl I left behind me."

—Weston proposes to undertake, on the 19th inst., to walk four hundred miles within five consecutive days, resting four hours at the close of each day's effort, and making one hundred and twelve miles within twenty-four consecutive hours during its progress.

—A New York politician in writing a letter of condolence to the widow of a "country member" who had been his friend, says: "I am pained to hear that —— has gone to heaven. We were bosom friends, but now we shall never meet again."

—The "local" of the Vicksburg *Times* started a paper a few weeks since which he called *All About It*. The difficulties proved too great, and in the fourth issue he was forced to paint an apology for the non-appearance of the fifth. That's "all about it."

—The woman who fell in love with Lydia Thompson, and followed her all over the country, has accepted an engagement for twenty-five dollars a week to follow and love little Mrs. Oates in the same way, and she appeared in Buffalo the other day.

—For the benefit of young girls who are impatient to put on trained skirts, it may be stated that the Princess Beatrice, daughter of Queen Victoria, now nearly sixteen years old, has never yet worn anything but short dresses, even upon the grand occasion of a drawing room reception, when court trains are universal.

—The capital invested in breweries in the United States in round numbers is $60,000,000; in malt houses, $12,000,000. Number of men employed in breweries and malt houses, 10,000. Land devoted to the barley crop, 1,520,000 acres—valued at $34,000,000; in the culture of hops, 81,248 acres. Total revenue paid to the government last year on ale $1,420,553.

—Mark Twain produces one of the most striking cases of meanness on record. He says he knows a society which hired a man to blast rocks, and as he was pounding the powder with a crowbar an explosion took place, sending the man and crowbar out of sight. But came down all right, and the man went to work again promptly. But though he was gone only fifteen minutes, the company "docked him for lost time."

—The seige of Strasbourg lasted thirty-one days. During that time 241 guns were employed throwing balls, shells and projectiles of various kinds into the fortress. These numbered in all 193,722. On an average 6,249 were thrown every day, 269 every hour, and from 4 to 5 every minute. Fancy any place, however strong, standing that kind of treatment one month!

—A good joke was perpetrated the other day by a gentleman of Manchester, who was a passenger on the train from Boston. There was some canversation among some Manchester men on the train in relation to various churches which were passed on the route. On nearing the station at Lowell the jail in that city came in sight, when some one who did not know its exact character exclaimed: "What church is that?" "I guess that's a close communion church," said his neighbor in the next seat, "at any rate it isn't a free will church."

—A deputy sheriff in Keene, New Hampshire, had a habit, when anything occurred to him which he had forgotten to state of quickly raising his right hand with the forefinger extended, and prefacing his remarks with the exclamation: "By the way." It being once his duty as crier to give notice of the opening of the court, he began: "Hear ye! all persons having anything to do before the Court of Common Pleas, draw nigh, give your attention, and ye shall be heard." Here he sat down, but remembering that he had forgotten the finishing touches, instantly rose and exclaimed: "By the way, God save the State of New Hampshire!"

—The Prussians have adopted a novel means of enforcing the return of all residents of the Province of Lorraine who have gone elsewhere. The Governor General has announced the families of all male citizens absent from their homes after a certain date, will be fined 50 francs per day as long as such absence continues. It is also stated that the Prussians continue to force the most eminent citizens living on the railway lines to ride upon the locomotives, in order to prevent accidents to the trains.

—A young man named Vandenburg, at Scranton, Pa., last Friday night, after having been robbed of all his money and little valuables, went to a drug store and stated that he wanted four ounces of laudanum for a horse. The clerk passed it over the counter to him, when before paying for it, he held it up to the light and asked "if that was enough to kill a man?" to which the clerk replied affirmatively. "Then here goes," said Vandenburg, and suiting the action to the word, swallowed it down. He was taken to the station house and pumped out, but he died before morning. He was from Honesdale.

—The far-famed organ in the Strasburg Cathedral—the master work of Andrew Silbermann—has suffered grievously from the recent bombardment of the venerated city. A shell made its way from the roof of the cathedral and delivered its contents in the very centre of this noble instrument. Had the Badeners or Bavarians, says the Orchestra, simply blown the wind apparatus to pieces or annihilated keys, draw stops and pedal boards, no irreparable mischief would have ensued; but the destruction of the music of the instrument—the sweeping away of the heart and soul of its great originator—can only be likened to the burning of the Missal of the Abbess of Hohenberg—the incomparable Byzantine manuscript which has been lost by the conflagration of the Strasburg Cathedral library.

Weekly Post.

JAS. P. BARR.....WM. SCHOYER.
JOS. S. LARE.....E. A. MYERS.

JAS. P. BARR & CO.,
PROPRIETORS.
145 Wood St., Cor. Virgin Alley

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Nov. 19, 1870.

CHUCKLE HEAD GRANT has at length got it through his thick skull that there was an election, and that it was not for him or his party. He goes to Philadelphia to get advice about reconstructing his Cabinet. FISH must give way, and CRESSWELL retire. Pennsylvania has no Cabinet officer and feels slighted, therefore he comes to sweet BORIE to consult, The chances favor FORNEY for CRESSWELL'S place, but it depends upon what CAMERON and the Loyal League of Broad street, says.

THE peremptory recall of Mr. Motley, just announced, seems unfortunate, and gives emphasis to the necessity that the pending uncertainty about the British mission should be ended as soon as possible.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Why not give GRANT time? We never knew a President to hunt more industriously for a minister than GRANT has been doing for months. In fact, the search interfered with his summer enjoyments at the seaside, and destroyed the flavor of his cigars. He will find the elect after a while, if GREELEY will only give him time. Surely a foreign minister can be found among forty millions of people. "If not, then indeed did our noble fathers shed their precious blood in vain."

ALL the buncombe talk among the Ring managers in Allegheny county about the Crawford county system of making nominations, is doomed to expire in smoke. The Ring Committee intend to kill it, and prevent the rural folk from having anything to say in the next Convention. One organ of the Ring says that "honest nominations depend upon the interest of the people—not the system of voting." This is all very fine talk, but when it is taken into consideration that for years the Court House Ring fixed up the ticket in advance of the nominating Convention, and put it through by hook or crook, it is not a supposable case that the people will take much interest in the matter. To reduce it to a fine point, the mode of supplying Allegheny county with officials is for the Ring to *appoint* them in secret caucus. The people are somewhat in favor of *electing* them and that's what's the matter with the Crawford county system!

General COX thought it indelicate for his law partner to become the advocate of claims, whilst the former was Secretary of the Interior. Therefore when General BURNETT was offered a fee in the MCGARAHAN case, in behalf of the MCGARRAHAN fraud, he declined it; and the slanderous scoundrels who are interested in the fraud, charge that the Secretary was so solicitous for the silver mining claimants that he would not allow his old law partner to appear against them. The feeling that really influenced him, the delicacy of a gentleman and man of clear and perfect integrity, was something so remote from their experience that they could not comprehend it. The President, it may have been observed, does not forbid his able-bodied relations from acting as claim agents. He don't interfere to prevent them from making an honest living. LEWIS DENT, for instance, is living in clover through the President's impartiality as to the advocacy of claims. Some people are not as particular as others.

THE *Commercial* is now engaged in endeavoring to make it all right with the colored folks. It has realized the fact that all the colored population voted the regular Republican ticket. This was not anticipated by our cotemporary when the GORDONS and FLOYDS were candidates for office, who had spent a good portion of their lives in upholding the cause of the black man, and were certainly entitled to their gratitude. The *Commercial* having failed to secure the confidence of the colored voter, prior to the second Tuesday of October, notwithstanding its many pathetic appeals to them to stand by that portion of the Republican family, which advocated reform and presented candidates who had a right to claim their support, we imagine that it will equally fail now that it puts vulgar speeches into the mouths of Democratic speakers, and says it expects to see Democrats wrought up to a new pitch of exasperation. The only disappointed folks we know of are those who swear by the *Commercial*. We never doubted where the negro vote would go. Democrats never sought it, never expected it, but the Reformers did, and with reason, for they had a ticket composed of the first citizens of the county, pronounced Republicans, some of them old time abolitionists, religious men, pillars in the temple and leaders in the mart, but not a vote did they get. The fact that they were driven to the polls, and voted, without exception, the ticket placed in their hands by the Ring managers, ought to have been conclusive, even with the *Commercial*, that they were not fit to exercise the rights of franchise.

DESIRES AN EXPLANATION.

The Chicago *Tribune*, the Radical organ of the State of Illinois, is desirous that Mr. Secretary BOUTWELL should explain a few things in his forthcoming annual Report, one of them in particular being why the interest on the various Pacific Railroad bonds is not collected from the companies. The interest on the same is guaranteed by the government and has up to this time been regularly paid by it to the holders. Why then are the companies not compelled to pay the interest back to the government?

The amount of bonds issued to each separate company, with the accrued interest thereon, now due and payable, foots up as follows:

Railroad Companies	*Amount of Bonds.*	*Interest Due.*
Union Pacific	$27,236,512	$2,543,989
Central Pacific	25,881,000	2,320,834
Western Pacific	1,970,000	137,798
Sioux City and Pacific	1,628,320	203,470
Kansas Pacific	6,303,000	569,261
Central Branch Union Pacific	1,600,000	320,210
Totals	$64,818,832	$7,101,565

In the light of financial quackery, anything is possible with Mr. BOUTWELL, but we are a little curious to know just how he will explain this matter. It must be remembered that the proper understanding of the matter was not that by guaranteeing the interest on the bonds, that the government undertook to pay it absolutely. It was simply an indorsement to make them more valuable in the market, but the companies and not the government was to pay the interest, except in the contingency that said companies were absolutely unable to meet their obligations. Are the companies solvent? and if so, why do they not pay the interest now due upon their bonds and refund the amount heretofore paid by the government?

THE MCGARRAHAN SWINDLE.

This celebrated land claim, the effort to make which successful, occasioned the enforced retirement of Gen. Cox, the Secretary of the Interior, will be *the* feature of GRANT'S Administration.

MCGARRAHAN'S claim to the land in question arises out of a pretended Spanish title upon which an adverse decision has been rendered by the Supreme Court of the United States. The claimant, after this decision, attempted to purchase the land from the United States under the law allowing unsuccessful claimants under Spanish titles to purchase agricultural lands; this effort was also a failure, the Supreme Court refusing its aid. The next resort was by petitioning to Congress, but no law was passed in pursuance thereof. Attorney Generals BLACK, BATES and HOAR, have all at various periods, decided against the validity of the claim.

A company called the new Idria Company also claims this land, and Secretary COX, aware that the Supreme Court of the United States has finally determined Mr. GARRAHAN'S claim to be invalid, and has refused the writ of *mandamus* which he applied for, to compel the sale of the lands to him as agricultural lands, that several successive Congresses have failed to respond to his petition for legislative relief, and finally because, as the Secretary said, he knew that the principal obligations relied upon by Mr. MCGARRAHAN were falsehoods, issued the following order to the Commissioner of the General Land Office:—

"You will therefore proceed, in the ordinary course of business, to take up and dispose of the application of the New Idria Mining Company for a patent, notifying MCGARRAHAN, or his attorney, that the same will be done at an early day, to be fixed up by you, prior to which time, testimony or arguments may be filed by either party, and at the expiration of which period your decision may be rendered as your views of the law and the facts may warrant, and proceedings had thereon in the usual manner."

And now comes ULYSSES S. GRANT, President of the United States, and because Gen. Cox declines to issue a patent to MCGARRAHAN—against the validity of whose claim stands two decisions of the Supreme Court, and the legal opinions of three successive Attorney Generals, and compels Gen. COX to resign his office, doubtless to be succeeded by some more supple agent of the President.

The facts of this case are so plain, so eminently transparent, the inference of corruption so inevitable, that we are not surprised at the moody silence which pervades the Radical press. Defense is impossible, and silence is their only refuge.

We trust that the gallant little band of Democrats in the present Congress will stir up this matter, and lay the whole affair before the people; heretofore they have labored at disadvantage, but the recent elections which have laid out about sixty Radicals upon the shelf, will exert a moral influence upon the overbearing majority. SCHENCK, their big dog, is whipped, and will probably be modest during his final session—many others still—like JOHN COVODE—are now ending their legislative career, having only escaped defeat by flying from the judgment of the people.

Had ANDREW JOHNSON been guilty of a quarter of GRANT'S sins of omission and of commission, our virtuous Radical Congressmen would have hanged him higher than HAMAN; justice would be done were GRANT accommodated with the rope prepared for his predecessor.

OCEAN LINES.

Negotiations are now in progress, both in this country and in England, by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, looking to the construction of four new iron propellers, averaging from five to six thousand tons burthen, each, which it is intended shall ply between such of the ports of China and Japan as are open, and the port of San Francisco.

It is confidently expected that the contracts for their construction will be immediately closed, and that Congress will so modify the existing laws as to have them built in this country, which will be the case if it can be done as cheaply as in England. It is not to be expected that the Company are willing to pay double for the privilege of building them in this country, and the contract for their construction will certainly be awarded to English builders, unless something is done to encourage our home builders.

The vessels in contemplation will be built, not as much with a view to speed, as for carrying capacity, which will enable the Company to carry out their intention of reducing the tariff on freights at least twenty-five per cent. lower than that of the fast lines, in which speed is mainly consulted. One is led to believe by this contemplated extension of carrying facilities that the Pacific Mail Steamship Company is in a flourishing financial condition—much more so, indeed, than has generally supposed.

The enterprise contemplated is one of vast commercial importance to the cities of the Pacific seaboard, especially San Francisco, and will give trade in that direction a decided impetus, inasmuch as it will give our western sea coast increased and cheaper facilities for commercial intercourse with the Orient—an essential to a full development of a profitable eastern trade.

As yet this trade is in its incipient stages, but even now it gives promise of a most satisfactory fruition. It is the part of wisdom on the part of the company to anticipate the demand in this direction, and by first entering the field lay a solid foundation for a prosperous future traffic between the two hemispheres.

MINISTER MOTLEY is now formally recalled. In the midst of the negotiation of the Alabama question, the choice of a successor to Mr. Motley is a matter full of the utmost moment. Europe is in a grand tangle, and a clear head is needed on the other side of the water to keep in sight the little thread of these troublesome claims.—*Forney's Press.*

MR. MOTLEY, was lauded through the *Press* as one of the most clear headed men of the day, when he was appointed, but he fell from grace when SUMNER voted against the St. Domingo Treaty, and according to the *Press*, lost his head when he lost the confidence of GRANT. MOTLEY held on to his salary, and refused to resign, although distrusted by the American and discredited with the English Government. MR. MOTLEY is an author of celebrity and the recognized advocate, together with the great CHARLES SUMNER, of the centralizing idea craftily inserted into Republican politics which promised to have one grand nation instead of a Federal Union, composed of States, entrusted with self government. The Republican press and party were gratified when he was appointed, and have been gratified so often since upon the appointment of political dead beats and cripples to the English mission, that they are getting somewhat uneasy lest GRANT will be unable to find any body sufficiently unknown to fill it. The excuse that the Alabama matter requires immediate settlement, and that Minister MOTLEY is not sufficiently clear headed to negotiate, but that Mr. MORAN, his clerk, is, will strike the innocent beholder with bewilderment, unless he is posted in Republican tactics, when he will discover that something must be done to save GRANT and the party from utter rout, and that a little buffing of JOHNNY BULL it is assumed would be sufficiently popular to tide it over the breakers. The plot is too gauzy to deceive the mass of the people.

OUR COLORED FRIENDS TO THE FRONT.

A correspondent of a Radical journal thinks it is about time something was done for our colored brethren else they might leave the fold and roam in pastures new. He moaneth as folows:

They have given us their votes this year as a return for what we have done in the past, but the issues of the future will be different, and they must be bund to us by some more solid and encouraging ties than honied words, or we lose their votes. We have thousands of positionsin our gift in the navy yard, custom housepost office, mint, revenue service, corporaton offices, etc., as well as in the thousands of business houses in our midst, but as yet there has not been found a single position for any of the colored men in our midst so well fitted to fill them.

What are they to receive in the Banner county? Who will speak a kind word for any one of the colored population? Can they have a clerk in the Postoffice, with TOM DAVIS, or RUSSEL ERRETT, in the Pension Office, or with the Collector of the Port? Can they not have even a messenger in or around the fat offices about the Court House, the Sheriff, Recorder, Clerk, of the Courts, Prothonotary Register, Commissioners office, Controller, and Treasurer, not an errand boy around the Councils, City Treasury, Mayor's office, nothing to do around the City Hall which has swallowed up six hundred thousand dollars of the people's money. Not a clerk in any of the large Warehouses Iron or Glass Manufacturers of those who were intensely loyal. Neither has Congressman NEGLEY, who barely saved his election by virtue of the XV. Amendment, promised to secure a single position for the elevated race. His correspondence is so great, by his own confession, that a clerk or two is indispensable. Are there no young colored men who have enjoyed sufficient acquaintance with Prof. NEALE, to know how to write? Is it because the race is ignorant that they are refused every token of recognition, except on election day, by Republicans; or is it because there exists a natural and irreversible barrier between the races? We are stunned with loud asseverations that this is not so from Republicans, but we fail to see the contrary reduced to practice.

NEVADA, too, who returned a majority for GRANT in 1868, now repudiates him by electing the entire Democratic State ticket, and sending KENDALL, Democrat, to Congress, over FITCH, Radical, by about two hundred majority. Niggers and bayonets are doing the business of our chuckle-headed President.

A NUMBER of our Radical cotemporaries, both at home and abroad, are growing very nervous over the subject of Free Trade in connection with the Forty-second Congress. There will doubtless be a heavy fight in that Congress upon the sublect of tariff duties, and it is not an easy matter to determine just now how it will end. The majority of the voters in this District, especially the large manufacturers, will have the satisfaction of knowing that they put a poor stick in Congress in the person of NEGLEY, who will not—because he has not the ability—take care of their interests, when at the same time they had the opportunity of electing Mr. HOPKINS, a gentleman of far sounder tariff views, and one of genuine ability.

THE Supreme Court of Massachusetts has fifteen hundred divorce cases on its docket. We are not told how many more there would be, did not one or both of the parties go to Indiana or Chicago to be relieved of their connubial infelicities. Up to the late war of sections, there had never been a divorce granted in South Carolina. Since the war the blacks of that State almost come up to Massachusetts in the number of their applications to be relieved of the matrimonial yoke. Bad practices are more catching than good ones, which may account for the spread of the divorce epidemic. Massachusetts just now seems to be pretty deeply afflicted with the complaint.

THE New York *Post*, Radical, thus concludes an editorial on the M'GARRAHAN case:

Thus it appears that the President, who was probably ignorant of the demerits of McGarrahan's case allowed himself to be persuaded by a brother-in-law to interfere in it to the disturbance of justice. General Grant did not show well in the matter; and his interference is made worse be the fact that not only his brother-in-law, but some notorious politicians who happen just now to be his confidential and intimate advisers, are reputed to be concerned with McGarrahan in this case.

But it ought not to be forgotten that this whole matter is a false issue set up by the President against General Cox. The real issue is the prostitution of the civil service; and it is for that that the President is held responsible by the people.

The Chicago *Times* says sufficient returns of the election for members of the Illinois Legislature have been received to indicate that the Democracy will have a majority in the House of Representatives, while the Republicans will have a small majority in the Senate. If the Democracy do not have a majority in the two Houses, jointly, the division will be of such a nature as will, in all probability, assure the election of Judge LAWRENCE to the United States Senate.

IT is stated that the new Legislature of Louisiana, just elected, will contain four colored men in the Senate and about forty in the House. South Carolina not only elects three colored members of Congress, but a colored Lieutenant Goveanor, eleven colored State Senators, and eighty colored members of the House, besides a colored Secretary of State and a Supreme Judge. Alabama has elected a colored member of Congress and a number of colored persons to the State Legislature.

THE aggregate of Democratic gains in the recent elections in Illinois amount to over 41,000. In a few counties, they were small Democratic losses, and corresponding Radical gains; but the aggregate of these is too small to alter the great significance of the general fact that Illinois is rapidly rectifying her politics. The popular majority for Mr. JOHN A. LOGAN will hardly exceed five thousand. Two years ago, Radicalism boasted a popular majority of sixty thousand in Illinois.

A NEW YORK paper tells how a voter in that town "received a barrel of flour" on election day, and straightway hurried to the polls and voted for the candidate who, he supposed sent it. He made a mistake in that supposition, and went home, opened the barrel, and found it filled with sand.

ONE of the lessons of the recent elections is thus noticed by the St. Louis *Democrat*, the leading Republican paper of Missouri:

The moral of these elections is simply this: The administration of General Grant has so dissatisfied the people that it is already plain that any party attempting to run him will be ignominiously beaten in 1872, unless he shall do something to recover public favor.

A NEGRO in Leavenworth who peddled Democratic tickets on election day, was shot by an infuriated Radical. The negro narrowly escaped death. The bullet passed through the lappel of his coat.

TWELVE Republicans and nine Democrats in the Senate, and thirty-three Republicans and twenty-seven Democrats in the House, is the complexion of the next New Jersey Legislature.

WEST VIRGINIA and Missouri are hereafter Democratic by large majorities. In the former some 12,000 and in the latter from 50,000 to 70,000 citizens who were disfranchised for "disloyalty" are made voters, and they will vote right.

THE vote of Gay Head, Mass., will not be counted. There is a serious question whether the law has been complied with in the organization of the town; none of the inhabitants have paid a state, county or town tax within two years, and the town clerk of the town is an unnaturalized foreigner.

THE Missouri House of Representatives comprises 130 members. Of these, the Radical party in that State have actually succeeded in electing *seventeen!* So much for "GRANT'S relations" to Missouri politics!

GENERAL JOSEPH H. LEWIS, who has just been elected to Congress by the Democrats of the third Kentucky District, is dangerously ill, and it is doubtful if he ever takes his seat.

THE importance of one vote was demonstrated at the recent election in Jo. Daviess county, Illinois, where a Radical was elected to the Legislature by one majority.

The Congressmen Elect in South Carolina.

The Charleston *News* gives the following sketch of the Republican members of Congress recently elected in that State:

Mr. Joseph H. Rainey, the member elect from the first district, is a bright mulatto, and was born in Georgetown, in this State. Some years ago he was a barber at the Mills House, in this city. During the war he made several trips as steward on a blockade-running steamer, and, unless we are misinformed, used to boast of the alacrity with which he "dug dirt" on the fortificatians thrown up to impede the advance of the federal soldiers. Rainey was a member of the constitutional convention of 1868, and served as Senator from Georgetown in the last General Assembly.

Mr. R. C. DeLarge, the member elect from the second district, is a bright mulatto, and a native of Charleston. During the war he, like Rainey, had a finger in the running blockade pie, and after the war became a member of the constitutional conventton and a representative from Charleston in the State Legislature, where he served as chairman of the committee on ways and means. Mr. DeLarge is a quick and ready debater, and with Elliott, the member elect from the third district, ruled the lower house with a rod of iron. The contest between DeLarge and the Hon. C. C. Bowen, the present member, was bitter in the extreme.

Mr. R. B. Elliott, the member elect from the third district, is a black man who hails from Massachusetts, and made his appearance in this State after the "Union came in." He is said to be a man of large brain, and it is much better for South Carolina to have him in Washington than in the State Legislature, where he has served for two years. Elliott is regarded as one of the boldest radicals in the State, and a bitter hater of the white race. Mr. A. S. Wallace, the member elect from the fourth district, is a white man, a native of the State.

WASHINGTON.

New Chapter in the History of the Grant Family—Why the President Lost Confidence in the Land Commissioner—A Land Claim of Old Mr. Dent in the Case—Interview With Commissioner Wilson.

(Special telegram to the Cin. Commercial.)

WASHINGTON, November 12.—The reason assigned by the President for his lack of confidence in Joseph T. Wilson, Land Commissioner, in the confidential lette addressed to the late Secretary of the Interior, and published by General Grant, is so extraordinary that I have been at some pains to follow it up and get all the facts bearing upon the matter. The President has said in explanation of his attack upon the Land Commissioner that he has no confidence in him since he was instrumental in the procurement of a clause in the act passed for the benefit of Mr. Dent, his father-in-law, that defeated the first claim of the old gentleman. It seems that old Mr. Dent was the holder of a claim to lands in Carondolet, or near there. This claim through neglect or some other defect had become invalid, and the land made valuable, it is claimed, to the amount of half a million, through the improvements of actual settlers. Under the law passed to meet such cases, Dent could locate the same number of acres on any public lands selling at one dollar and a quarter per acre; but this did not suit the family, and so after the election of General Grant, an attempt was made to pass a law that would reinvest old Mr. Dent in the lands he claimed in or near Carondolet, Missouri. Fortunately, the committee to whom was referred the matter turned over to Mr. Wilson, as was the habit, and the Lord Commissioner drafted the following, which may be found on page 458, United States Statutes, large volume 15:

"An act to confirm certain private land claims in the State of Missouri. Be it enacted, &c., that the legal representatives of Gabriel Cerre and Josephine Bolaye, falling within the exterior boundaries of the commons of Carondolet, the former entered as No. 60, for four hundred and fifty arpents, and the latter as No. 275, for one hundred and fifty arpents, in the first class of decisions of the Board of Land Commissioners under the act of Congress approved July 4, 1832, and the 2d of March 1863, for the adjustment of private land claims in Missouri as recommended by said Board. (4 Ex. Doc. 59, first session, 14, p. 187. and 5. Doc. 16, same session, p. 40;) which claims were confirmed by act of Congress approved July 4, 1836, subject to location elsewhere than in place in case of conflict, (Statute Law, vol. 58 page 126) be and the same are hereby confirmed in place, subject to any adverse rights if such exist, and patent for said claims be issued accordingly."

Now it seems that after the passage of this act for the benefit of the aged father-in-law of the Administration, it was found that owing to the insertion of the last clause protecting innocent holders, the old gentleman found himself no nearer the valuable possessions than before. The President, I am assured on the best authority, drew out the authorship of this troublesome clause, and has had no confidence since in Mr. Wilson.

Wishing to know all about it, I called on the Land Commissioner, and found him, as usual, hard at work. Although somewhat advanced in years, and worn by hard work, Mr. Wilson is well preserved, and has many days of public service in him yet. I asked him if he knew why he had lost the confidence of his Excellency, as expressed in the Cox letter. "I do not," he replied, "unless it grew out of that McGarrahan swindle. There has been a heavy pressure brought on the President by the people sustaining that fraud."

"I am told, Mr. Wilson, by the best authority, that you lost the confidence of his Excellency by your adroitly inserting a clause in the act recognizing Mr. Dent's claim to the Carondolet lands."

The old man looked puzzled for a moment, and then said:

"Dear me! that can't be possible. The clause inserted was the law of the land, passed long since, to protect innocent settlers on public lands."

"Do I understand you to say that the clause was not inserted to prejudice the claims of old Mr. Dent?"

"Certainly not. The committee called on me, as it is in the habit of doing, to draft the bill. I cannot say that I ever knew who the claimant was. The committee would not have recommended the bill, nor would Congress have passed it, without that proviso."

"I am told, Mr. Wilson, that the President's distrust dates from that law."

"It can't be possible. Why that was already the law, sustained by the Courts, for the protection of poor innocent people. Certainly the President did not want to rob in that way for his family. I can't believe it."

"Ah, Mr. Wilson, while you have been delving in your laborious office, the world outside has changed. To rob for one's family is not only the royal prerogative, but ordinary official practice. But do you intend resigning?"

No, sir, no, sir; I cannot resign under charges. He may put me out. I can not help that; but I will do nothing that looks like a confession of guilt."

And the old man walked the floor under much excitement. Stopping before me he continued: "I have labored sixteen hours a day since my first appointment under John Quincy Adams, on a small salary, that now leaves me no means in my old age. I have labored for the public good. No man can say that I ever wronged the service, or any one. Now all that I have is my character, and this they seek to rob me of." As he spoke his lips trembled, and tears came to his eyes, and he turned away, adding. "But I won't resign. I'll fight it out. The President must understand that he can not trample wantonly on the humblest in this land."

Poor old man. He does not know what can be done by organized fraud, sustained by a venal press. I left him, feeling little hopes for him in the contest. He will only be laughed at as a poor old fool, very much in the way of scheming, unprincipled adventurers.

The feeling against Cox here is intense. There is a combination of rings, lobbies and office holders that is venomous and noisy. The fact is creeping into their stupid skulls that the people threaten to sustain the Secretary, and that he is in some danger of being made President.

D. P.

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS.

BLACK BASS.—Some six hundred large and fine black bass, from the Potomac, were conveyed by railroad, and deposited in the upper waters of the Delaware, on the 24th ult. They bore their transportation remarkably well, and swam off in their new quarters quite lively, where they are expected to propogate largely for the special benefit of epicures in the piscatorial line.

IT is not generally known to people in the country that the tax on auctioneer's sales ceased on the 1st of October, 1870. This will be an item of interest to those holding public sales of personal property, who have heretofore been obliged to pay a certain per centage on the amount sold by the auctioneer who made the return to assistant assessors.

A CHAMPION memory is owned by an old darkey woman in Johnstown named "Aunt Jane" who says she was born near Valley forge on the 4th of August 1780 and that she remembers distinctly the encampment of the American troops during the revolution. Aunt Jane must have a most remarkable memory, as that event took place before she was bern.

REV. BERNARD C. WOLF, D. D., of the Reformed Church, died at Lancaster, on Monday evening a week, in the 76th year of his age. He was born at Martinsburg, Va., received a classical education at Chambersburg, Pa. He has relatives in this city.

The field mice are damaging large numbers of apple trees near Youngstown, Ohio. The remedy is to remove the earth from the roots and the mice will freeze out. The cold will not do any harm to the roots.

THE Kittanning *Sentinel* publishes the following local item which shows the courage of the male sex in that region: —— September 21, 1870 ——, of this village, recently went to a pic nic and was married for fun, but when he returned to his boarding place the pastor who married them gave him a certificate, and then he tried to coax his wife to let it go as a joke, but, much to his surprise, his wife tried to make him stick to the bargain. But he whined, begged and teased till at last she let it go as a joke! Oh what joy the man had when she said she would turn it off as a joke. He cried so long that it made his eyes red, and hers, too. The lady he married was a city lady.

MR. JOHN WEIDNER, of East Nantmeal township, Chester county, has an apple tree on his premises that has furnished one crop of fruit this year, and is now for the second time covered with blossoms, and has also some young apples on it about the size of an ordinary shellbark. Rather a strange freak of nature, attributable, we suppose, to the warm and pleasant weather of the present autumn.

THE WAR.

World Special.

VON DER TANN IN A CRITICAL PLACE.

LONDON, November 14.—A dispatch from Tours to-day says: The movements of General D'Aurelles are to Chartres on the flank, and Pithiviers on the other, with a view of surrounding Von Der Tann and Prince Albrecht before the arrival of detachments of the late army of Metz. That portion of Aurelles' army which defeated Von Der Tann on Wednesday is still facing him, but the flanking movements are executed by new troops, well supported by artillery. The junction of the right and left wings in the rear of the Bavarians will probably be completed to-day, although no positive news to that effect has been received.

LONDON, November 4.—A special telegram to the New York *World* from Tours, received to day, is as follows:

The main body of

THT ARMY OF THE LOIRE

Yesterday occupied a posttion extending along the line of the Chatean Dun road to St. Peray, Patay and Chevilly. The total loss of the Germans in the actions of the 7th, 9th and 10th, before Orleans, including five hundred sick and wounded abandoned, aggregates ten thousand in killed, wounded and prisoners. General De Paladinis is now executing a movement which is designed to outflank General Von der Tann's right.

GENERAL WAR NOTES.

VERSAILLES, November 14.—The German forces here have received scarcely any reinforcements since the fall of Metz, except the Seventh and Fourth Divisions of Wurtembergers who were sent westward soon after the capitulation.

LYONS.

A change of plans has occurred at Lyons. An immediate attack on the city is threatened by the Germans.

RECENT FIRING

From the guns on the forts at Paris show that they have a far greater range than was hitherto supposed. The shells of these guns yesterday reached and demolished the German works beyond Ville D'Avray.

The military authorities here are increasing their severity and cruelty towards the civil functionaries of the city.

The parties lately captured from a balloon are still held as prisoners. At a council held on Monday, Bismarck strenuously advocated

SHOOTING ALL CAPTURED BALLOONISTS.

A number of civilians at Versailles have been arrested by the Germans because of alleged communication with Paris. They have been sent to Germany as prisoners of war.

General Trochu daily marches out sixty or seventy battalions under the guns of Mont Valerien. The Prussians are hourly expecting him to make a grand sortie.

(Tribune Special.)

THE LATE FIGHT AT ORLEANS.

LONDON, November 14.—A dispatch from Blois dated the 11th inst., says: Orleans was taken by Gen. Cathelineau's troops, which first entered the town from the south, driving the Bavarians from the bridge which they defended and which they lacked time to blow up, as intended. At Brion a determined fight occured with large losses on both sides. The Prussians were beaten and their entrenchments stormed. They left one hundred wagons of provisions and forage. Martinouir's was the only French division there engaged. Prisoners are constantly arriving. Two guns and, a number of caissons have arrived.

DANGER OF A GENERAL EUROPEAN CONFLICT.

The *Pall Mall Gazette*, to-night, declares that the Ministers not only lack true wisdom, but are occupied to the exclusion of truth with misleading dreams. Two dangers confront England—the Alabama difficulty and the Eastern question. The circumstance that lifted the latter to great and immediate importance, made the former more formidable, because of the increasing probability of there being a combination. Russia declares her designs to grasp Turkey, and Prussia is ready to connive, and even aid her. England is the only Power to whom Turkey can look, and she is threatened with annihilation if she lifts her finger.

TOURS, November 14.—The evening journals announce that the material benefits from the battle at Colmar are greater than at first supposed. Numbers of Germans have been found hiding themselves in the woods and outbuildings. Several cannon were found that had been abandoned during the hasty retreat of the enemy. Many have been taken. A French General who neglected to surround the woods as ordered, thus allowing 5,000 Bavarians to escape, who were ready to surrender, has been dismissed the army. On the battle field numbers of Colonels were promoted to Generals. On a superior German officer who was captured, a map was found, indicating the towns to be occupied, neither Tours nor Blois was mentioned, but Vierzon, Bourges and others were named as strategical points.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE BATTLE OF ORLEANS.

VERSAILLES, November 14.—General Von der Tann in his official report to headquarters announces that in the battle before Orleans on the 9th, he lost forty-two officers and 867 men killed and wounded. The French admit that their loss was 2,000.

ANOTHER DENIAL FROM BISMARCK.

Bismarck has written a letter formally denying having had any negotiations whatever with the Empress Eugenie.

The German Liberals are opposing the proposition for the meeting of the Federal Parliament at Versailles.

THE POSITION OF RUSSIA.

BRUSSELS, November 14.—The *Independent Belge* says that while Prussia has always felt that the neutrality of Russia was unsupportable to her, she has never suggested a revision of the territorial arrangements of the treaty of 1856.

VIENNA, November 14.—The *Friere. Press* of this city to-day publishes the points of the late Prussian circular relative to the prohibition of frigates in the Black Sea. The notes desire equal liberty of action to be accorded to the Sultan, and the remainder of the Paris treaty to remain valid.

LONDON, November 15.—Midnight.—Additional French reports confirm the recapture of Dijon.

The churches in France are offering their bells to be cast into cannon.

PRINCE FREDERICK CHARLES

Reached the river Youne. His columns converge at Sens, and he will cross the river to the assistance of Von Der Tann, with an army estimated at one hundred thousand men.

PARIS—THREE NEW ARMIES READY FOR SERVICE—THEIR COMMANDERS.

LONDON, November 15.—Dispatches from Paris to the 9th, say: Trochu now has equipped 1,050 field guns of new and approved patterns. The organization of three armies into which the garrison is devided is as follows: The first army, commanded by General Clement Thomas, consists of two hundred and sixty-six battalions of National Guards, *sedentaire;* one legion of artillery, and ten squadrons of cavalry. The duty of his force is to garrison the enciente, and it numbers three hundred thousand men. Its cavalry is commanded by Col. Tehoelchir.

The second army, commanded by Gen. Dubroliard, is divided into three corps, the first commanded by Gen. Vinoy, the second by Gen. Senault and the third by Gen. D'Exea. This army consists of eight divisions of infantry and one division of cavalry and numbers 135,000 men, all regulars. Its duty will be to make a sortie, or strive to force its way through the Prussian lines, and join the army coming from the Loire.

The Third Army is commanded by Gen. Trochu and comprises seven divisions of infantry and one of cavalry, and numbers 130,000 Mobiles and Marines. Its duty is to defend the forts and undertake operations near them. Trochu's general staff is composed of Gen. Schmitz, Chief; Gen. Guion, Chief of Artillery; Gens. Chaband and Latour, Chief Engineers; Gen. Wolf, Chief Commissary. The eight divisions of the Third Army are commanded respectively by Trochu, Sormair, De Tuncres, De Beaufort, Conrad De Hughes, Laroniere and Pothnar. Trochu informed the troops, in a recent speech, that the whole force of the Germans around Paris is only two hundred thousand men, and spread over a circle of investment sixty miles in circumference, and when the proper time has arrrived he will easily break this attenuated circle.

An official report shows that the provisions are sufficient to give fresh meat, bacon, bread and dried vegetables, in all two pounds of solid food per day to each inhabitant until the 26th of January.

THE INVESTMENT—HOW AND WHERE THE GERMAN ARMIES ARE STATIONED.

THE *World* correspondent writes from Versailles on the 10th: I have made a tour around the whole German circle of investment beginning at Sartonville a point on the Seine eight kilometres north east of St. Germain-en-Loye. The Army of the Crown Prince, holds a double line of entrenched positions extending from the west to the south east side of the City to Chell, a point on the Marne near the Junction of the Strasburg Railway with the River. This line is forty five miles long taking in St. Germain, Marley Versailles, Sceaux, Choisy le Roi and Noisy le Grande.

The army of the Crown Prince of Saxony holds a line extending from Chailes around the north and northeast of the city twenty miles long, touching Mount Fermeil, Severaux, Gorges and Sarvis. The troops are quartered in all the houses of the villages, and some in wooden barracks, and are so scattered that it is difficult to determine their strength. They are apparently so arranged as to be able to concentrate 60,000 or 70,000 men on any point attacked within two hours. To concentrate a larger force will require six or seven hours. No doubt, the health of the troops is generally impaired. The sick lists are daily growing more alarming.

The *World's* correspondent at Dale says Dijon has been recaptured by the French, who after a brilliant engagement

DROVE THE PRUSSIANS

from the city. The Prussians are retreating northeast along the road leading through the towns of Moreban and Martache to Gray.

ENGLAND.

The reply of the British Government to the demand of Russia for the abolition of the treaty of 1855, is understood to be weak and deprecating.

The *World's* correspondent at Versailles, writing on the 11th, says:

VON MOLTKE SAID YESTERDAY

"Paris will be able to hold out almost four weeks longer. I deplore the folly of the French in refusing to yield "and the necessity for devastating the country."

The opinion of the army, concerning the entry of Paris, coincides with that of Moltke. The men, however, are terribly anxious to get home. They don't care about seeing Paris now. The belief prevails among the officers that as soon as Paris is occupied, a majority of the troops will be quartered in the city and there remain all winter, superintending the Constituent Assembly and keeping a wide circle of country under subjection, while the army lately under Bazaine is brought back to France to be used in strengthening the hands of a new, strong government, with which peace will be made. At the head of this government will be Napoleon. This is the reason why Bazaine has been sent to Wilhelmshohe, and of the continued communications between Napoleon, the King, Bismarck and the imperialists of England and Belgium.

TOURS, November 15.—The Bavarians of Von der Tann's command are

DESERTING

In considerable numbers, and the peasants capture and bring them into the towns.

The Government, in the *Moniteur*, thanks the National Guard, of the Department of the Seine-et-Marne, for gallant conduct in capturing a body of Prussian cavalry, and mentions their exploit in an order of the day.

Nothing official from Paris or the Army of the Loire is published to-day.

Gen. De Palidinis is, by a decree of the government, appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the Loire. In addition to the force now organized and in the field, four entrenched camps are to be formed, when in all, five hundred thousand men may be drilled.

A dispatch from Glen reports the enemy a Sens.

WHERE WAS "SPOONS" BUTLER?

On the German prisoners taken around Orleans were found large quantities of French jewelry and gold.

BEARDING THE LION IN HIS DEN.

LONDON, November 15.—The Prussian authorities in Strasburg have discovered and broken up a recruiting office for the French service. The establishment, though constructed with great secresy, had been in successful operation for over a fortnight, and had enlisted and sent out over two hundred and fifty franc-tireurs. A Prussian column from Rheims threatens the army of General Cambriels.

VERSAILLES, November 15.—The rear of the armies investing Paris is protected by the arrival of fresh troops.

(World Special.)

LONDON, November 16.—The whole London press to-morrow morning will open

A CRY AGAINST RUSSIA,

Appealling to the Government to declare war if she persists in her demands. The feeling in the city is intense, and the excitement is almost unprecedented. The Government finds itself pressed forward to an attitude that it had not designed to assume. This feeling is so strong that the Government is convinced it is unsafe to resist it. Extraordinary activity prevails at the Admiralty. Orders have been given to man, arm and prepare the entire fleet, the work to go on day and night at Portsmouth, Devonport, Spithead and Sheerness.

Private letters from Versailles say:

THE POSITION OF THE GERMANS BECOMES EXTREMELY CRITICAL,

And an alarm prevails among all who understand the situation. The King would return immediately to Berlin, but it was not considered safe to permit him to depart without a very strong escort, which could not be spared, as he would be captured or shot by the franc-tireurs, who swarm all over the country. So great are Von Moltke's apprehensions of the consequences of attacks by the forces of Trochu and a simultaneous assault by the Army of the Loire that entrenchments are now being thrown up in the rear and on the flanks of the German positions around Paris. Officers of higher rank at Versailles declare that

THE GERMANS FIND THEMSELVES BESIEGED,

And other letters state a transformation on the Seine has occurred, the French people changing from depression and fear into confidence and bravery. Immense supplies of rifles and Armstrong guns are in their hands, and the numbers of their armies are constantly increasing. In short, everything promises the complete turning of the tables, and the utter annihiliation of the invaders.

Tribune Special.

LONDON, November 16.—There has been great excitement but no panic to-day over Russian news in the Stock Exchange and elsewhere. Russia's step has been so long expected that public war partly prepared for it. It is the form and pre-emptoriness of.

RUSSIA'S DECLARATION

which created surprise, rather than the demand itself. Notwithstanding the warlike tone of the *Times* this morning, great doubt was felt whether the English Government would repel Russia's pretensions to abrogate by her own act the treaty of '56. The *Times* was believed to be attempthing to take the reins of Government as in 1856 but all doubt will be dispelled tomorrow by the publication of

GRANVILLE'S REPLY.

The views expressed in this note are shared in, and will be supported by Austria, France and Italy, each of which sends a reply substantially identical, and will follow the same line of policy. This, and all which follows, I state on authority. Prussia's attitude remains unknown, or at least the English Foreign Office is unable to satisfy itself what declaration may be expected from Prussia.

Odo Russell's mission was to exchange direct communications with Count Bismarck, but Russell, when last heard from, had reached no further than Sedan, having, by Burnside's advice, sought to come to Versailles *via.* Belgium. At Sedan he was buying horses and a carriage to proceed on his journey. The communications with the other governments have been free and cordial. There is nothing yet like talk about war but the English Cabinet is in no mood to be deterred by the prospect of collision, in which, however, it does not believe. There is no body who says England will not in any case go to war. Both here, and perhaps, still more in Continental Cabinets, the sense of the impossibility of permitting

OPEN DICTATION BY RUSSIA,

Is uppermost. Four days ago Gortskakoff's circular was unkown at the American Legation at St. Petersburg.

(Herald Special.)

LONDON, November 16.—At the Cabinet Council to-day it was resolved to act decisively in regard to the Russian complication.

WAR IS IMMINENT.

Great popular indignation exists against Russia.

[World Special.]

THE CRISIS—AUSTRIA AND RUSSIA.

LONDON, November. — The Cologne *Gazette* of the 15th says: Baron Beust after an interview with the Russian Ambassador at Vienna stated to Lord Broomfield that Russia had nearly 100,000 troops near the Turkish frontier and Austria was prepared to take the field, if England would give her consent.

MEZIERES AGAIN BOMBARDED.

TOURS, November 16.—Mezieres is surrounded again by the Germans, and a lively artillery fire is kept up by the town and besiegers. The morale of the French troops is greatly improved since the recent successes.

The Eastern question is eagerly watched here.

STEAMBOAT DISASTER.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

ST. LOUIS, November 16.—The steamers Cornelia and Bossier were burned at New Orleans this morning. Both were owned here.

The former is valued at $45,000, and was insured in the Enterprise of Cincinnati for $5,000; Eureka, Pittsburgh, $4,667; American and Firemen's, of Cincinnati, $1,250 each; Commercial, Chicago, $2,500; Cincinnati, of Cincinnati, $5,000.

The Bossier was built here one month ago, and was valued at $18,000. She was insured in the Citizens, Franklin, and Peabody, all of Wheeling, to the amount of $3,000 each.

WASHINGTON.

By Telegraph to Pittsburgh Post.

WASHINGTON, November 16.—By the additional

CONVENTION BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN,

Published by authority, the three Mixed Courts of Justice are abolished. The jurisdiction heretofore exercised by them is now to be exercised by Courts of one or other of the high contracting parties, according to their respective modes of procedure.

In the matter of

MARITIME PRIZES,

tis agreed that in the case of an American merchant vessel searched by British cruisers being detained, as having been engaged in the African Slave Trade or as having been fitted out for that purpose she shall be sent to New York or Key West which ever shall be most acceptable for adjudication or shall be handed over to a United States cruiser, if one should be available in the neighborhood of the capture; and that in the corresponding case of a British merchant vessel, searched by a United States cruiser, being detained as having been engaged in the African slave trade, or as having been fitted out for that purpose, she shall be sent for adjudication to the nearest or most accessible British colony, or shall be handed over to a British cruiser, if one should be available in the neighborhood of the capture. All negroes or others who may be on board either an American or British vessel for the purpose of being consigned to slavery, shall be handed over to British authority, Her Brittanic Majesty guaranteeing them liberty.

The President has commenced the preparation of his

ANNUAL MESSAGE,

And will devote the greater part of every day hereafter to that until its completion.

GRANT ADMITS MOTLEY'S RECALL

There have been conflicting reports concerning Minister Motley, but the question is now settled beyond dispute by the declaration of the President himself, that he has recalled Motley and instructed Secretary Fish to advise him accordingly.

GRANT "NOT AT HOME."

The President did not receive any visitors to-day having been engaged on the message.

GAS TAXED AS A MANUFACTURE.

Numerous inquiries have been made of Internal Revenue as to gas, and the answer is given to section 94 of the Act of 1864 remains in force, the article being taxed as a manufacture.

POLITICAL.

Motley's Recall Revived—Election Fraud in South Carolina—The Reform Movement on a Large Scale—Senator Trumbull its Candidate for the Presidency—The "Chicago Tribune" its Organ—Complexion of the Next New York Legislature.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

NEW YORK, November 16.—A Washington correspondent of the *Tribune* telegraphed last night: "It is understood that the Secretary of State, to-night, denies that an order has been sent to Minister Motley, peremptorily recalling him from his English mission, and ordering him to turn over the Legation to Moran." As the information contained in the original statement came directly from the White House, it is presumed that Secretary Fish has not yet complied with the President's instructions.

Advices received from official sources corroborate the charges of fraud in the Second South Carolina District, whereby Bowen was fraudulently counted out. At one precinct where Bowen received 333 votes, he contends that the two boxes were mixed together, and the count given him was only 175 votes. All these voters made affidavits of the facts, and the United States District Attorney is now engaged in prosecuting the Commissioners and election managers for conspiracy to perpetrate these frauds. A fair count, it is alleged, would give Bowen nearly 5,000 majority, and it is probable that the Board of Canvassers, in view of these facts, will award him a certificate.

The *World's* Washington correspondent telegraphs: "The proposed new party of Revenue Reformers, foreshadowed by the Chicago *Tribune* in its issue of Saturday last, creates quite a commotion in Washington. Colonel Forney yields the whole question, and admits that there is a new party, and declares that the Chicago *Tribune* has deserted the Republican party. He states what the *Tribune* does not allege even, that Senator Trumbull is to lead the coalition and become its candidate for the Presidency. During the late canvass he made a speech at Springfield, which was strongly in favor of reform. It will be remembered that at the last session of Congress he introduced a bill making it a misdemeanor for members of Congress to solicit office or sign recommendations for office in any of the Executive Departments of the Government. He is understood to favor the civil service reform as advocated by ex-Secretary Cox and others. It is the impression that in his speech at Springfield, Senator Trumbull will foreshadow the policy which has been adopted by his organ, the *Tribune*. It is evilent, says Forney, from the tone of the *Tribune's* articles, that it has abandoned all hopes of the Republican party being able to elect its candidates in 1872.

Senater Trumbull is in Washington, and while he does not admit that he is a candidate for President, on the ticket of the Revenue Reform party, or any other party, he at the same time warmly endorses the cause of civil service reform, as well as that of revenue reform. He is pledged to both, and will advocate both in his place in the Senate.

Senater Schurz says the Revenue Reform movement will sweep the West, and that no party and no Administration can stand up against it. He arrived here today.

The *Evening Post* of this city says of the election in the State: The Assembly of 1870 stands as follows: Republicans 56, Democrats 75. At the late election the Republicans gained 2 districts in Albany, 1 in Columbia, 1 in Delaware, 1 in Fulton and Hamilton, 1 in Kings, 1 in Lewis, 1 in Montgomery, 1 in New York, 1 in Niagara, 1 in Orange, 1 in Otsego, 1 in Queens, 1 in Saratoga, 1 in Steuben, 1 in Suffolk, 2 in Ulster, 1 in Westchester; losing 1 in Cayuga, 1 in Cortland, 2 in Erie, 1 in Kings, 2 in Monroe, 1 in New York, 1 in Ontario, 1 in Rensselaer, and 1 in Wyoming.

The Congressional delegation will doubtless stand fifteen Republicans to sixteen Democrats—the Republicans having lost the Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Eighteenth and Thirtieth Districts. There is some little question about the actual result in the First, owing to alleged irregularities in the Second District of Queens; but probably Mr. Townsend, the Democratic candidate, will receive the certificate of election.

WASHINGTON.

Rumored Withdrawal of Secretary Fish—Judge Pierrepont Spoken of as His Successor—Ulysses About Reconstructing His Cabinet—A Pennsylvanian to Replace Cresswell—Senator Williams, of Oregon, for the Attorney-Generalship.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post]

WASHINGTON, November 13.—It is reported from a trustworthy source that

FISH WILL WITHDRAW FROM THE CABINET

Before the termination of the present Congress. It is said to be his desire to resign after the assembling of Congress, but it is understood the President's wish is that he remain during the session. Judge Edward Pierrepont is spoken of as successor to Fish.

It is understood that at a consultation of the Judges of the Supreme Court on Saturday, participated in by a full Bench, excepting Chief Justice Chase and Justice Nelson, the question was considered whether the Court would reinstate upon the calendar the case which has already attracted much attention and involves

THE CONSTITUTIONALITY OF THE LEGAL TENDER ACT.

It is so understood to-day, that it will decline to hear arguments in the case at the present term, on the ground that the question is of such importance that it should properly go before the full Bench, especially since a similar case was decided last spring, by an incomplete Bench. At the same time the Court objects to being made a convenience by certain persons, who bring cases up and continue or withdraw them whenever the complexion of the Bench seems to suit them.

NEW YORK, November 14.—The *Tribune's* Washington correspondent telegraphed last night as follows: When the President left here on Friday evening, it was given out semi-officially that his visit to Philadelphia was of a strictly private nature. It is learned, however, that his visit is not merely private, but has a strong political significance which will be fully developed soon after his return. The President's friends assert that he is anxious to have

PENNSYLVANIA REPRESENTED IN HIS CABINET,

he having so expressed himself on several occasions lately, and that his present visit to Philadelphia is for the purpose of consultation with some of the leading men, that a fit and proper selection may be agreed upon from the many elements of the Republican party of that State. Pennsylvanians who have been visiting the President lately have been making the point that as New York is hopelessly Democratic, and Pennsylvania strongly Republican, the latter State should have the preference in the Cabinet positions. The President does not agree in the assertion that New York is hopelessly lost to the Republican party, and will not allow her to go unrepresented in his councils. He does admit, however, that Maryland is thoroughly Democratic; that the recent victory of B. Gratz Brown, in Missouri, makes what used to be termed

THE "BORDER STATES" A UNIT AGAINST THE REPUBLICAN PARTY,

consequently nothing is to be gained to his administration by giving to these States the most powerful office in the way of political patronage within his gift. Hence it is understood that Cresswell will retire from the office of Postmaster General, and that a Pennsylvanian will be appointed in his stead. This statement is from the President's own partizans and should be considered trustworthy.

SENATOR WILLIAMS TO REPLACE AKERMAN.

A Washington special says: The Oregon delegation representing the war debt of that State, which amounts to three or four millions, are here pressing Senator Williams for the Chief Justiceship of the Court of Claims vice Carey. The correspondent says they speak confidently of success, though that seems hardly probable, as there was an understanding a few weeks ago in official circles that at the end of his Senatorial term next March, Williams would be offered the position of Attorney General in place of Akerman, who is anxious to retire to private life through ill health.

THE COLORED CADET CASE.

The War Department to-day issued an order approving the proceedings of the recent court martial at West Point in the case of Cadet Jas. W. Smith, colored, and its finding upon the first charge against him of conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline, by creating a disturbance in camp, and by assaulting Cadet Wilson with his dipper and fists. The sentence for this offence, that Cadet Smith walk post under charge of a cadet sentinel from two o'clock P. M., until recall, for six consecutive Saturdays, is disapproved, Secretary Belknap concurring in the opinion of the Judge Advocate General that it is better that the sentence should be disapproved, than that the sanction of the Government should be given to a punishment so utterly insufficient. Cadet Smith is acquitted of the second charge—conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, and speaking disrespectfully to the file closer during drill, on August 18th, and the Department approves this finding, accepting Smith's written explanations, though its evidence as to his intention in thus speaking hardly amounts to a reasonable doubt which would justify acquittal. The order releases Smith from arrest and dissolves the court martial.

FOREIGN NEWS.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

BOMBAY, November. 16.—Late dispatches from China have been received. There have been further

OUTRAGES COMMITTED ON FOREIGNERS.

at Canton.

The execution of the Tien-tzin criminals has been deferred for a month.

LUXEMBURG

LONDON, November 16—The Powers have congratulated Prince Henry of Orange on his enthusiastic reception in Luxenburg.

MADRID, November 16.—A meeting of the arbinal members of Cortes was held yesterday. One hundred and eighty-three deputies were present, including Marshal Serrano, Lopez, Dominique and Y. Z. Querdo. After a long correspondence it was agreed that the first vote to be taken on

THE THRONE QUESTION

to-day should be cast for the Duke of Montpensier, and if he were not chosen, then the Duke of Aosta should receive their suffrages.

ADDRESS

TO THE

Nervous & Debilitated

WHOSE SUFFERINGS HAVE been protracted from hidden causes, and whose cases require prompt treatment to render existence desirable: If you are suffering, or have suffered, from involuntary discharges, what effect does it produce upon your general health? Do you fee weak, lebilitated, easily tired? Does a little extra exertion produce palpitation of the heart? Doe your liver or urinary organs, or your kidneys frequently get out of order? Is your urine sometimes thick, milky or flocky, or is it ropy on settling? Or does a thick scum rise to the top? Or is a sediment at the bottom after it has stood awhile? Do you have spells of short breathing or dyspepsia Are your bowels constipated? Do you have spells of fainting or rushes of blood to the head? Is your memory impaired? Is your mind constantly dwelling upon this subject? Do you fell dull, listless, moping, tired of company, of life? Do you wish to be left alone, to get away trom everybody? Does any little thing make you start or jump? Is your sleep broken or restless? Is the lustre of your eye as brilliant? The bloom on your cheek as bright Do you enjoy yourself in society as well? Do you pursue your business with the same energy? Do you feel as much confidence in yourself? Are you spirits dull and flagging, given to fits of melancholy If so, do not lay it to your liver or dyspepsia. Have you restless nights? Your back weak, your knee weak, and have but little appetite, and you attribute this to dyspepsia or liver complaint:

Now, reader, self-abuse, venereal diseases badly cured, and sexual excesses are all capable of producing a weakness of the generative organs. The organs of generation, when in perfect health, make the man. Did you ever think that those bold, defiant, energetic, persevering, successful business men are always those whose generative organs are in perfect health? You never hear such men complain o being melancholy, of nervousness, of palpitation of the heart. They are never afraid they cannot succeed in business; they don't become ss and discouraged; they aro always polite and pleasant in the company of ladies, and look you and hem right in the face—none of your downcast looks or any other meanness about them. I do not mean hose who keep the organs inflated by running to xcess. These will not only ruin their constitutions, but also those they do business with or for.

How many men, from badly-cured diseases, from the effects of self-abuse and excesses, have brought about that state of weakness in these organs that has reduced the general system so much as to induce almost every other disease—idiocy, lunacy, paralysis, spinal affections, suicide and almost every other form of disease which humanity is heir to, and the real cause of the trouble scarcely ever suspected, and have doctored for all but the right one. Diseases of these organs require the use of Diuretic

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU

Is the great Diuretic, and is a certain cure for diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, Dropsy, Organic Weakness, Female Complaints, General Debility, and all diseases of the Urinary Organs, hether existing in male or female, from whatever ause originating, and no matter of how long standing.

If no treatment is submitted to, Consumption or Insanity may ensue. Our flesh and blood are supported from these sources, and health and happiness, and that of posterity, depends upon prompuse of a reliable remedy.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu, established upward of eighteen years, prepared by H. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist, 594 New York, and 104 South Tenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Price $1 25 per bottle, or six bottles for $6 50, delivered to any address. Sold by all Druggists everywhere.

None are genuine unles done up in steel-engraved wrapper, with fac-simile of my Chemical Warehouse, and signed,

H. T. HELMBOLD.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

MONTHLY PETROLEUM REPORT.

Production—Development—Number of New Wells Drilling—Stock of Petroleum in the Oil Region—Shipments—The Prices, Exports, &c., &c.

From the Titusville *Herald* of yesterday, we learn that the production of petroleum, for the month of October, amounted to 20,129 barrels per day, or a total production for the month of 624,902 barrels. Contrary to general expectation, the district of West Hickory shows a decline in the yield of from 200 to 300 barrels. This locality during the month of September exhibited the largest increase of any district in the region, and it was thought that this production would be fully maintained during October. Some difficulty was experienced in obtaining seperate reports from each oil producing farm in Hickery, but the statement of production was obtained from general stocks, and shipments via. pipe lines, and is in all probability nearly correct.

The following table shows the production during October, 1870:

Total shipment of crude for October of bbls of 45 gallons each	499,645
Add to reduce to bbls. of 43 gallons each	23,239
Total shipment of bbls of 43 gallons each	522,884
Stock on hand October 1st	473,896
Stock on hand November 1st	576,614
Add increase on November 1st	102,618
Total production during October	624,502
Average per day for 31 days	20,129
Average per day in October, 1869	13,071
Daily increase Oct. 1870, over Oct. 1869	7,058

The production at one time during the month was more than three thousand barrels per day, but at the close could not have been much more than two thousand, and the indications are that a still greater falling off may be looked for in November, notwithstanding the fact that the several wells will be finished during the month. The large wells that were one time a feature of the territory, are now seldom found and a month hence the average production will doubtless fall considerable below that of the present day.

At West Hickory, the number of drilling wells at the close of the month was much less than at the first of the month, and though one or two large wells were struck during the month, they were too late to add to the production in this locality, which shows a gradual decline for the period under review. Upon the Wilkins tract, five wells are being drilled, nearly all of which will be completed during this month. The R. L. Shaw well, near Rouseville, maintains a steady production of over nve hundred barrels per day.

The Franklin oil district increased in production during the month, and the average daily yield in this vicinity now exceeds six hundred barrels. In the vicinity of Scrubgrass, there was a slight increase in the yield.

The territory in the vicinity of Brady's Bend, since the striking of the first well in that vicinity, several months ago, has attracted but little attention until recently, when the completion of one or two new wells, which have proved largely productive, has again created an excitement in this direction, which will doubtless result in the putting down of several wells during the winter and spring.

The "Benzine Question" causes considerable discussion among operators generally, and it is certain that large quantities are being used in the wells throughout the region, variously estimated from 1,000 to 1,800 barrels per day.

On November first, the total amount of stock on hand in the oil region was 576,014 barrels of 43 gallons each. This is the largest stock ever held in the oil region at any one time sence November 1867, when the total stock amounted to 655,000 barrels.

The increase in the stock on hand over that of September 30th is about 102,000 barrels, of which 131,668 barrels was at the wells, 119,136 in the hands of refiners and pipe companies throughout the region and 325,210 in iron tanks.

The excess in iron tank stocks over that of September, is about 20,000 barrels, the stock at the wells is about 25,000 barrels larger, and the stocks in refiners and pipe companies hands nearly 60,000 barrels greater than at the close of September. At Titusville nearly all of the stock in iron tankage belongs to refiners and pipe companies, and at Tidioute the 14,000 barrels of oil reported at the wells on the Economite Oil Companies' tract, was in iron tanks.

The decrease on the older tracts throughout the region was small, and until colder weather sets in, the falling off will be comparatively light. At Parker's Landing and vicinity, there was a slight increase in the production, varying from one hundred to one hundred and fifty barrels. Brady's Bend also experienced a slight increase over the preceding month, though the recent strikes in that direction were too late to affect the yield for the month to any extent.

On the McCray farm the increase amounted to three hundred and sixty barrels, but upon the adjoining tracts in this vicinity there was a decline varying from two hundred to one hundred barrels.

There is but little doubt that the present month (November) will witness a decline of several hundred barrels, the number of wells drilling at the close of October being less than that of any previous month of the year.

During the month the number of wells drilling in the oil region was two hundred and six. Twenty six wells were being drilled on the McCray farm at the end of September, while during the past month there were but eleven.

The stock at the wells amounted to 131,668 barrels, and the oil in iron tankage amounted to 325,210 barrels of forty three gallons each, while the capacity of iron tankage was 1,241,939 barrels.

The shipments of crude, or its equivalent, during the month of October, by all railroads from the oil region, was 522,884 barrels, or about 7,000 barrels less than in September. A recapitulation of the shipments for this month shows the following:

	BBLS.
To New York	19,,618
Cleveland	175,330
Boston	14,596
Philadelphia	44,025
Pittsburgh	91,881
Other points	40,191
Total bbls	499,64

The price of the product for the month of October shows a steady decline from the first of the month when it was worth $3 25 upon the upper road and $3 15 upon the lower, to the last, when $2 90 and $3 05 represented the prices in the localities named. At no one time did there occur any marked decline, but the feeling seemed to grow heavier, and an average decrease of about five cents per barrel each week was noticed.

The following table exhibits the total number of gallons of oil exported from the United States from January 1st, 1870, to October 1st, 1870:

	1870.	1869.
From New York..... galls	73,665,475	58,274,689
From other ports	44,573,111	27,779,333
Total..... galls	118,189,586	86,,854,022
Same time 1868		55,388,731
Same time 1867		54,,565,515

On the 5th inst., at the port of New York there were about thirty vessels loading, or making preparations to load, for European ports, while at Phiadelphia, Baltimore and Boston twenty-five other vessels were also loading. With the exception of about 1,700 barrels of naptha the cargoes of the balance of the fleet consisted entirely of refined oil.

The total production of oil in the oil region of Pennsylvania from the first discovery of petroleum in 1859 to the present date, is from careful estimates and actual figures found to be 28,005,356 barrels.

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS.

A COMMITTEE from the town of Wellsburg, West Virginia, will visit Pittsburgh this week for the purpose of purchasing a a fire engine for that place.

HENRY S. WALKER, of the Charleston (West Virginia) *Courier*, is mentioned favorably by the press as a candidate for United States Senator from that State.

THE dwelling of Mr. Thomas Chess of Salem township, Mercer county, was destroyed by fire about two o'clock, on Friday evening last. The family was aroused by the noise of the fire, but the flames had made such progress as to prevent them from saving any of their furniture or clothing. The loss is partially covered by insurance in the Pymatuning Mutual. —*New Castle Gaz. & Dem.*

THE Brookville *Jeffersonian* says the route of the Allegheny Valley Railroad between Brookville and the Allegheny river has been changed, and the Mahoning route abandoned. The route now selected is along the valley of the Red-Bank, and the survey on this part of the line is already completed, and the right of way secured. By this change it is said the company will save from $700,000 to $1,000,000, in the construction of the road.

THOS. A. SCOTT, Esq., of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and other officials, have been spending two or three days in Erie, completing the purchase of the Erie canal. The final transfer of the canal has been postponed for two weeks.

THADDEUS P. STEVENS, a promising young lawyer of Bellefonte, died last week. He completed his legal education at the Boston Law School, and his success was as great as any young man could have expected. He was regarded as a safe and judicious counseller.

JOHN H. HILLEGASS, a respected citizen of Bedford county, was thrown from his wagon and instantly killed, while on his way home from Berlin, Somerset county, last week. He was sitting on the front part of his wagon, managing the lock-bar, and while passing over a breaker he was thrown forward, and fell between the horses and wagon. The wagon, which had on it a heavy load of coal, passed over his head and transversely across his back, causing instant death.

WE met Daniel M'Naughton, our venerable friend from Helen township, in town, on Friday evening, on his way home from Pittsburgh where he had been with lumber. Although seventy-two winters have whitened his locks, yet his eye is undimmed, and he pilots a raft or boat down the river with as much skill as he did fifty years ago.—*Clarion Democrat.*

IT IS not the first time that Washington county has been over reached in railroad matters by neglecting its own interests. There is a larger mass of citizens of Washington county interested in building a railroad which will connect Wheeling with the Pennsylvania Road at Greensburg, than any other enterprise of that description. Such a road would open up to traffic and enterprise almost forty miles of Washington county territory, and everything calculated to retard such an object is detrimental to their local interests.

In the Weekly Medical Report

Of Drs. L. & T. L. Oldshue, 132 Grant street, Pittsburgh, the number of diseases treated by them during the week ending November 12, 1870, was 164.

The Drs. Oldshue are daily in receipt of letters of communication, and expressions of gratitude from their patients. One says:

——, November 4, 1870.

Drs. L. & T. L. Oldshue:

SIRS: You are correct in your examination of the urine I sent to you. The patient is laboring under nervous debility, derangements of the Liver, Lungs, Heart, Dizziness, Singing in the Ears, and Stomach at times very much out of order. Send the package of medicine as soon as possible.

Another says:

——, November 9, 1870.

Drs. L. & T. L. Oldshue:

I am much better. My back is entirely well. Send me another package of medicine by Express.

One from Illinois writes:

——, Illinois, October 31, 1870.

Drs. L. & T. L. Ooldshue:

My daughter Mrs. ——, has been taking your medicine, and her health is so much improved that I feel encouraged to send to you for myself. Send me medicine immediately.

And so on.

We Know

Of no more eminent and successful druggist in the United States than H. T. Helmbold, 594 Broadway, New York City. We are certain there are none in these United Sates who patronise printers' ink to a greater extent. We are positive in the assertion, and have no hesitancy in saying that each and every one of Helmbold's preparations possess all the curative powers claimed for them, while we are sure that among all the proprietary medicines in existence, Helmbold's ranks as first and foremost, not only among the people, but among druggists and regular physicians. The one preparation alone, and known among medicine men as "Helmbold's Fluid Extract of Buchu," has made him the popular man he is, and has so pleed his medicines as to be with out a rival or an equal. This one medicine alone, Helmbold's Buchu, is so pure in its curative powers, as to overcome the prejudices of the regular fraternity, and to such an extent that regular physicians in New York and elsewhere are freely recommending it for all diseases of the kidneys and kindred organs, for female weaknesses, and for diseases consequent upon a change of climate and habits of dissipation.

Dr. Helmbold, besides being the most liberal advertiser in the world, has the handsomest and most complete drug establishment in the world, while we can guarantee to any of our readers who may be sojourning in New York a kindly welcome from not only the doctor, but from his courteous assistants.

This, as well as the other medicines of Dr. Helmbold, can be found at all our drug stores.—*St. Louis Republican.*

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

$3 WATCH. $3 WATCH.

THE GREAT EUROPEAN

Eureka Aluminum Gold Watch COMPANY

Have appointed J. F. WILLIAMS & CO., Jewelers, 561 Broadway, New York, sole Agents for the United States, and have authorized them to sell their great Eureka Aluminum Gold Watches for Three Dollars, and to warrant each and every one to keep correct time for one year. This watch we guarantee to be the best and cheapest time-keeper that is now in use in any part of the globe. The works are in double cases, Ladies' and Gent's size, and are beautifully chased. The cases are made of the metal now so widely known in Europe as Aluminum Gold. It has the *exact color of Gold*, which *it always retains*; it will stand the test of the strongest acids; no one can tell it from Gold only by weight, the Aluminum Gold being one-fourth lighter The works are all made by machinery, the same as the well-known American Watch. We pack the Watch safely in a small box and send it by mail to any part of the United States on receipt of $3.50; fifty cents for packing and postage. A key is sent free with each Watch. Money should be sent by Post-Office Money order or in a Registered Letter. Address all orders and communications to

J. F. WILLIAMS & CO., Jewelers, 561 Broadway, New York.

nov12-4tw

EXECUTORS' SALE

—OF—

REAL ESTATE.

THE EXECUTORS OF THE ESTATE of J. M. PORTER, dec'd, will expose at public sale

On Tuesday, November 22, 1870,

A farm known as the IRWIN FARM, containing **One Hundred and Sixty-three Acres,** more or less, situated in Burrel township, westmoreland county, about one hundred yards from A. V. R. R. and Allegheny river, reserving the right of coal under said farm. This farm is well watered by a number of springs, and in a good state of cultivation, and has an orchard of various kind of fruits. There is a comfortable dwelling house, double barn and other outbuildings, and is situated in a good community.

Terms easy, and for information in reference to the above farm can be had of the Executors, residing at Tarentum, Allegheny county, Pa.

Sale to commence on farm at 10 o'clock A. M.

JAMES B. FULTON,
WM. V. EVANS,
JAMES McCALL, Sr.,
} Executors.

Tarentum, Oct. 20, '70. oct22:d&w-t-no. 22

WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED.—($225 A MONTH) by the AMERICAN KNITTING MACHINE Co., Boston, Mass., or St. Louis, Mo. sep15-6mw-k.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—SEVERAL MEN who can give good reference as to ability and industry, to act as agents for the WHEELER & WILSON Sewing Machines, on a salary in this city and other territory. To men who prefer working in the country we will furnish horse, wagon, harness and general outfit. NO CAPITAL REQUIRED. Call on or address, WM. SUMNER & CO., No. 140 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa. oct18-mw&f-4wn&tw

WANTED.—AGENTS, $20 PER DAY to sell the celebrated HOME SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE. Has the *under-feed*, makes the *lock stitch*, alike on both sides, and is *fully licensed*. The best and cheapest family Sewing Machine in the market. Address JOHNSON, CLARK & CO., Boston, Mass., Pittsburgh, Pa., Chicago, Ill., or St. Louis, Mo.

TWENTY THOUSAND AGENTS WANTED.—A week given gratis to every person, male or female, and terms sent free, to clear from $15 to $25 per day, sure. Endless entirely new. Can be done at home or traveling. No gift enterprise or humbug. Address,

W. H. CHIDESTER,
247 Broadway, New York.

$1,000 PER WEEK

Can be made on the quiet by parties who are up to snuff, without interfering with other business. Address, confidentially,

EDWARD CARTER,
2 Amity st., New York.

$1,000 PER WEEK

Can be made on the quiet, without risk, and without interfering with your other business. Address, confidentially, D. SUMNER, 704 Broadway, New York. sep8-tuw

SPECIAL NOTICES

A NEW SENSATION.

THE AROMATIC

FURNITURE POLISH.

The large and increasing sale speaks for the merits of the preparation. For sale only by

JOSEPH FLEMING, Sole Agent,
No. 84 Market Street.

ORIENTAL CREAM

Beautifies the Complexion!

Ladies who demand a par excellent article for the toilet—or bone—generally use

Gourand's Oriental Cream,

Universally admitted to be the best and purest preparation in use. So say the majority of the fair sex, and their decree must be law. It is free from all deleterious ingredients, and harmless in its application. Ladies will be sure to get the genuine preparation by calling at

JOSEPH FLEMING'S,
No. 84 MARKET STREET,
Corner of the Diamond, Pittsburgh, Pa.

DR. WHITTIER

CONTINUES TO TREAT ALL PRIVATE DISEASES, Syphilis in all its forms, Gonorrhea, Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, and all urinary diseases, and the effects of mercury are completely eradicated; Spermatorrhea or Seminal Weakness and Impotency, resulting from self-abuse or other causes, and which produce some of the following effects: Blotches, bodily weakness, indigestion, constipation, aversion to society, unmanliness, dread of future events, loss of memory, indolence, nocturnal emissions, and so prostrating the sexual system as to render marriage unsatisfactory, and therefore improper, are permanently cured. Persons afflicted with these or any other delicate, intricate or long standing constitutional complaint should give the Doctor a trial; he never fails.

A particular attention given to all female complaints, Leucorrhœa, or Whites, Falling, Inflammation, or Ulceration of the Womb, Ovaritis, Proritis, Ammenorrhœa, Menorrhagia, Dysmenorrhœa, and Sterility or Barrenness, are treated with the greatest success.

It is self-evident that a physician who confines himself exclusively to the study of a certain class of diseases and treats thousands of cases every year must acquire greater skill in that specialty than one in general practice.

The Doctor publishes a medical pamphlet of fifty pages that give a full exposition of venereal and private diseases that can be had free at office or by mail in a sealed envelope for two stamps. Every sentence contains instruction to the afflicted, and enables them to determine the precise nature of their complaints.

The establishment, comprising ten ample rooms, is central. When it is not convenient to visit the city, the Doctor's opinion can be obtained by giving a written statement of the case, and medicine can be forwarded by mail or express. In some instances however, a personal examination is absolutely necessary; while in others daily personal attention is required, and for the accommodation of such patients there are apartments connected with the office that are provided with every requisite that is calculated to promote recovery, including medicated vapor baths. All prescriptions are prepared in the Doctor's own labratory, under his personal supervision. Medical pamphlets at office free, or by mail for two stamps. No matter who have failed, read what he says. Hours, 9 A. M to 8 P. M. Sundays 12 a. to 2 P. M.

Office, No. 9 Wylie Street, near Court House, Pittsburgh, Pa. apr4-tf-w

DR. BEARD, 549 SMITHFIELD street, Pittsburgh, in back room, continues to guarantee his cures in cases of PRIVATE DISEASES. His remedies are prepared by himself. No patient will be sent to a druggist for his medicine. Having had a large experience in a practice of over 30 years, he can insure relief in a few days. Terms low, and cures certain or no charge. Delicate Diseases, Liver Complaint, Palpitation of the Heart, Stricture, Diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys, General Debility and Nervousness yield readily to his treatment.

AVOID QUACKS.

A victim of early indiscretion, causing nervous debility, premature decay, etc., having tried in vain every advertised remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send free to his fellow-sufferers. J. H. TUTTLE, 78 Nassau street, New York City. aug30-3mw n

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

WARNER'S

PILE REMEDY.

WARNER'S PILE REMEDY has NEVER failed, (not ever in one case) to cure the very worst cases of Blind, Itching or Bleeding Piles. Those who are afflicted should call on their druggist and get WARNER'S PILE REMEDY. It is expressly for the Piles, and is not recommended to cure any other disease. It has cured many cases of over 30 years standing. Price $1. For sale by druggists everywhere.

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DYSPEPSIA.

WARNER'S DYSPEPSIA TONIC is prepared expressly for Dyspeptics and those suffering with habitual costiveness. It is a slightly stimulating tonic and a splendid appetiser; it strengthens the stomach and restores the digestive organs to their healthy state. Weak, nervous and dyspeptic persons should use WARNER DYSPEPSIA TONIC. For sale by Druggists. Price, One Dollar.

COUGH no MORE.

WARNER'S COUGH BALSAM is healing, softening and expectorating. The extraordinary power it possesses in immediately relieving, and eventually curing, the most obstinate cases of Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Influenza, Catarrh, Hoarseness, Asthma, and Consumption is almost incredible. So prompt is the relief and certain its effects in all the above cases, or any affection of the throat and lungs, that thousands of physicians are daily prescribing it, and one and all say that it is the most healing and expectorating medicine known. One dose always affords relief, and in most cases one bottle effects a cure. Sold by druggists, in large bottles. Price, One Dollar. It is your own fault if you still cough and suffer. The Balsam will cure.

WINE OF LIFE.

The great Blood Purifier and Delicious Drink. WARNER'S VITUM VITAE, or WINE OF LIFE is free from any poisonous drugs or impurities, being prepared for those who require a stimulant. It is a splendid appetiser and tonic, and the finest thing in the world for purifying the blood. It is the most pleasant and delicious article ever offered to the public, and is superseding brandy, whiskey, wines, bitters, or any other article. It is more healthy and cheaper. Both male and female, young or old, can take the Wine of Life. It is, in fact, a life preserver. Those who wish to enjoy good health and a free flow of lively spirits, will do well to take the Wine of Life. It is different from anything ever before in use. It is sold by druggists; also, at all respectable saloons. Price $1, in quart bottles.

EMMENAGOGUE.

Warner's Emmenagogue is the only article known to cure the Whites, (it will cure in every case.) Where is the family in which this important medicine is not wanted? Mothers, this is the greatest blessing ever offered you, and you should immediately procure it. It also is a sure guard for Female irregularities, and may be depended upon in every case where the monthly flow has been obstructed through cold or disease. Sold by druggists Price One Dollar, or sent by mail on receipt of One Dollar and a Quarter.

Address 619 State St., Chicago.

may14:tyw

20,000 AGENTS WANTED

A WATCH GIVEN GRATIS to every person male or female, and sent free, to clear from $15 to $25 per day, sure. Business entirely new. Can be done at home or traveling. No gift enterprise or humbug. Address, W. H. CHIDESTER,
267 Broadway, New York.
sep8-tuw

BACKACHE.

ALL DISEASES OF THE URINARY Organs, Inflammation of the Kidneys, Inflammation of the Bladder, or any affections that interfere with the functions of these organs, always cause great pain and weakness, and are usually felt in the back and loins. To relieve this, a diuretic medicine is necessary.

Dr. Sargent's Backache Pills

Have been thoroughly tested for the past thirty-eight years, and pronounced the most efficient Diuretic ever discovered. They are purely vegetable and contain no mercury. Sold by druggists. Sent by mail on receipt of price, 50 cents per box.

GEORGE A. KELLY,
WHOLESALE DRUGGIST,
28 Wood Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

DR. A. G. WALTER,

Nos. 66 AND 68 SIXTH AVENUE,

PITTSBURGH,

Has devoted himself for thirty-five years to the SURGICAL PRACTICE of his profession, and mainly to its Conservative part, the saving and restoration of INJURED LIMBS, and to the treatment of diseases and injuries of the bones and joints, (white swelling, hip disease, fractures and dislocations, &c.) *Deformities* of the human frame have claimed his especial attention, such as club or reeled feet, contracted and stiff joints, palsied limbs, curvatures of the spine and strabismus or squinting—in the restoration of which his success has been unrivalled. jel1:1yw

Office hours from 2 to 4 o'clock p. m.

FOR SALE BY DRUCK & LEISTROM, R. E. REAL ESTATE AGENTS, No. 49, Sixth St. late St. Clair, Pittsburgh, Pa.

A splendid Farm of 165 acres in Beaver county, Pa., about 120 acres cleared, balance in good timber, is well watered by never failing springs, has a good orchard, good buildings with coal on the farm, a railroad station and the Ohio river. Price $14,000.

Also, a No. 1 Farm of 127 acres in Beaver Co., Pa., within ½ mile of the Ohio river, and railroad station, about 100 acres cleared, balance in timber, land all rolling and first class, a log house, brick basement barn and other out buildings in good repair, well watered by springs, good Orchard and good road to the place. Price $14,000.

Also, a good Hotel, has license and is doing an extra good business. The house contains 8 rooms, halls and cellar, also a double porch, a good frame stable for twelve horses, a good ice house and other outbuildings—all in good repair. The reason the owner offers it for sale is old age and no help. There is a bargain in this property. Price $4,000.

Also, a number of choice properties in a little village on the Ohio river, consisting of residences and large lots, ½ mile from the railroad, has a good school house. Prices low and on easy terms.

Also, a farm of 47 acres, more or less, within one half mile from Leetsdale, on the P. F. W. & C. R. R., only 14 miles from the city. We will sell this in a whole, or in tracts from 5 acres up, to suit the purchaser, at $200 per acre.

We have also a number of choice farms, city and suburban properties too numerous to mention. Therefore to parties wishing to invest in real estate we would say to give us a call, as we are personally acquainted with the properties we offer for sale, and are able to give true statements to any party inquiring for such. We are also willing to accompany any parties wishing to look at property, such defraying delay and trouble in finding it.

DRUCK & LEISTROM,
49 SIXTH STREET (late St. Clair, Pittsburgh.
dec1f

SEWICKLEY NURSERIES.

FRUIT TREES.

Apple, Pear, Peach, Plum, Cherry, Quince, Gooseberries, Currants,

And other small Fruits of the most approved varieties for Gardens and Orchards. Grape Vines for Vineyards. Ornamental Trees and Flowering Shrubs in great variety. Parties intending planting this Fall are respectfully invited to examine our stock. The Accommodation Trains of the Fort Wayne Railway stop at the Nurseries, Edgeworth Station. No Tree peddlers authorized to sell for Sewickley Nurseries.

oct18:4w JAMES WARDROP.

VALUBLE FARM

FOR SALE.

A No. 1 farm for sale, containing 55 acres, in Allegheny county, Pa., within one-half mile of the Washington place, nine miles from Pittsburgh, one half mile of the Chartiers Valley Railroad, one-half mile of Bridgeville, handy to stores and church; one-half of the farm is cultivation in a good state of cultivation. A LOG HOUSE, New Frame Stable, Corn Crib, Wagon Shed, and a Never Failing Spring, and a young orchard. It adjoins the farms of Isaac Craig, Dr. Prestley and James Blackmore. THOMAS A. McKOWN,
sep3:3mw Moorhead P. O., Allegheny Co., Pa.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE ALLEGHENY AND PERRYSVILLE PLANK ROAD COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of One Dollar per share on the capital stock of said Company, payable on and after the tenth day of the present month. Payable at the office of the Treasurer, at the Second National Bank, Allegheny City, November the 7th, 1870.

ROBERT MORROW,
President.

no12-3tw

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

PITTSBURGH

Drug House!

GOURAND'S ORIENTAL CREAM.

MILK OF VIOLETTES,

HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM.

LAIRD'S BLOOM OF YOUTH!

WAGGONER'S FRENCH ENAMEL.

RANDALL'S CIRCASSIAN CREAM.

CORNER OF FOURTH AVE. AND MARKET ST.

A. Torrence & Co

BANK NOTICE.—Application will be made at the next session of the Legislature of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of the ARSENAL BANK, with banking and discounting privileges, and the general powers of Savings Banks of this Commonwealth, said Bank to be located in the Seventeenth ward, Pittsburgh, and to have the right to receive deposits, pay interest thereon, to issue bank notes to such extent as may be authorized, and loan resources on promissory notes, bonds and mortgages, or other adequate securities, at such rate of interest as may be agreed upon by the parties, and to have a capital of One Hundred Thousand Dollars.

JOHN W. RIDDELL
Solicitor for Association.
PITTSBURGH, June 17, 1870. jn16.6mw.

Bell & Moorhouse,

21 FIFTH AVENUE.

ARE RECEIVING

A

NEW STOCK

OF

DRESS GOODS!

BLACK SILKS!

Blankets, Shawls,

Velvets, Chintzes,

Cloth Cloaks,

AT

REDUCED PRICES.

OVER $1,000,000 WERE PAID FOR Taxes to U. S. Government during four years by the House of Lorillard. This amount is not exceeded by any Tobacco House in the world.

Their 1-cent Chewing Tobacco is now made of choice, sweet pedro and sun-cured leaf of the best attainable varieties.

LORILLARD'S Yacht Club Smoking is made of Oronoko, of Hyco Leaf, of N. C. and Va., esteemed among judges as the finest tobacco for the purpose ever found, and prepared by an original and patented process, whereby the bitter and acrid properties, as well as the nicotine is extracted, rendering it mild and harmeless to nervous constitutions; it has a delightful aroma, leaves no disagreeable taste, and will not burn the tongue if a good pipe is used.

The Eureka Smoking is also a favorite Brand, being made of choice Virginia and always burns free and smooth; has an agreeable flavor, but is of heavier body than the Yacht Club, and cheaper in price; by mixing these two together an article of any desired strength may be obtained.

As an evidence of the popularity of Lorillard's Smoking, would say over 10,000,000 p ckages were sold during 1869, and still the demand increases.

AIKEN & CO.,

Dealers in

Roofing Slate!

—AND—

TINNED SLATING NAILS,

Cor. 11th and Liberty Sts.,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Orders for Roofing solicited, and promptly attended to. ap8:w

AGENTS WANTED FOR GEO. E. WARING'S NEW ILLUSTRATED FARM BOOK —THE HANDY BOOK OF HUSBANDRY. A Guide for Farmers, Young and Old. Fully endorsed by the *American Agriculturist*, the *New York Tribune*, and by personal letters from the Presidents of the following named State Agricultural Societies: New York, Vermont, New Hampshire, Illinois, Kansas, Nebraska, and by our Leading Farmers, Hon. W. S. Clark, *President* of the *Mass. Agl. College*, says: It is one of the cheapest and best books on Agriculture, and should be in the hands of every farmer. A splendid selling book in the hands of active men and women. Address the Publishers, E. B. TREAT & CO., 654 Broadway, New York. Also an indispensible book in every household, OUR HOME PHYSICIAN, a new and reliable family medical guide, by Dr. Geo. W. Beard of New York. In great demand, as thousands are eager to know how to save Money, Health and Life. sep3:21w

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LAND AGENCY.

250 FARMS

FOR SALE IN

North Corolina.

D. W. & W. J. COURTS, Land Agents, offer for sale a large number of Farms, Mines, Mills and Water Powers. Reference is made to the public men generally of the State. D. W. Courts was, for fifteen years, Public Treasurer of North Carolina.

Those wishing may communicate with them by letter or in person, at Ruffin, N. C.

D. W. & W. J. COURTS,
LAND AGENTS, RUFFIN, N. C.
oct17

WOODS' HOUSEHOLD MAGAZINE contains in every number one complete prize story valued at $100. Forty pages of other matter. Yearly $1. Sold by news dealsrs at 10 cents per copy. Splendid premiums. $500 cash to be awarded for prize clubs. Specimen copy free. Address S. S. WOOD, Newburgh, N. Y. oct15:1yw

Dr. D. PETERSON,

CHIROPODIST,

Removes Corns, Bunions and Diseased Nails in a few minutes, Without bleeding or Causing Soreness, Enlarged, Stiff Bruised or Crooked Toe Joints Treated Successfully.

Terms—Are cash down as soon as operation is performed.

OFFICE, 49 SIXTH STREET,

(LATE ST. CLAIR.)

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Office hours: 8 A. M. to 12 M., 1 to 6 P. M.

JUST OUT.

"CHERRY PECTORAL TROCHES," For Colds, Coughs, Sore Throats, and Bronchitis, none so good, none so pleasant, none are as quick. RUSHTON & CO.,
10 Astor House, New York.

Use no more of those horrible tasted nauseat "BROWN CUBEB THINGS." dec20

MEDICAL.

Health! Beauty!

Strong and Pure Rich Blood—Increase of Flesh and Weight—Clear Skin and Beautiful Complexion

SECURED TO ALL.

RADWAY'S

SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT

HAS MADE THE MOST ASTONISHING CURES.

SO QUICK, SO RAPID ARE THE CHANGES THE BODY UNDERGOES UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF THIS TRULY WONDERFUL MEDICINE THAT

EVERY DAY AN INCREASE IN FLESH AND STRENTH IS SEEN AND FELT.

Scrofula, Consumption, Syphilis in its many forms, Glandulary Disease, Ulcers in the Throat, Mouth; Tumors, Nodes in the Glands, and other parts of the system; Sore Eyes, Strumous Discharges from the Ears; Eruptive Diseases of the Eyes, Nose, Mouth, and the worst forms of skin Diseases; Eruptions, Fever Sores, Scald Head, Ring Worm, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Acne, Black Spots, Worms in the Flesh, Tumors, Cancers in the Womb, and all Weakening and Painful Discharges; Night Sweats, and all Wastes of the Life Principle, are within the Curative Range of Radway's Sarsaparillian Resolvent, and a few days' use will prove to any person using it for either of these forms of disease its potent power to cure them.

Not only does the Sarsaparillian Resolvent excel all known remedial agents, in the cure of Chronic, Scrofula, Constitutional, Skin and Syphiloid diseases, but it is the only positive remedy for

KIDNEY, BLADDER,

Urinary and Womb Diseases, Gravel, Diabetes, Dropsy, Incontinence of Urine, Bright's disease, Albuminuria, and in all cases where there are brick dust deposits, or the water is thick, cloudy, mixed with substances like the white of an egg, or threads like white silk, or there is a morbid dark, bilious appearance, and where there are deposits, and where there is a pricking, burning sensation, and pain in the Small of the back, and along the Loins. In all these conditions, RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT, aided by the application of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF to the Spine and Small of the Back, and the Bowels regulated with one or two of RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS per day, will soon make a complete cure. In a few days the patient will be enabled to hold and discharge water naturally without pain, and the urine will be restored to its natural clear and amber sherry color.

THE WASTE OF THE BODY

are supplied with new, healthy, and vigorous blood, that furnishes sound structure. Hence all suffering from WEAKENING DISCHARGES, either Male or Female, or from Ulcers, or Sores, through the reparative process of RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN, are arrested, and the ruptured organs healed.

THE TRUE THEORY OF CURE

RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT supplies the system, through the blood, urine sweat, structure-making constituents, with Tissue-making Flesh-making, Heat or Caloric and Fat-making elements. All of its constituents are *nourishing, purifying, and strengthening. It Repairs Health, Dissolves and Drives out of the body* the products of Decay and Corruption. CONSUMPTION, WHITE SWELLING, DROPSY, SYPHILLIS, CANCER, TUMORS, &c., are all a scrofulous diathesis, and, as such, are within the curative range of the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT!

That Scrofula, by whatever name designated, is the results of deposit from the blood, induced or caused by Chronic Inflammation. That those deposits take place when the blood *is poor, weak, watery*, and incapable of holding in solution its proper constituents, or for the presence of some virus or poison in the blood, as Mercury, Calomel, Corrosive Sublimate, which is the Corrosive Chloride of Mercury or other agents, given in medicines and which enters largely in the common advertised Sarsaparillas, NOT ABSORBED OR CHANGE FROM THEIR NATURAL CONDITION.

Thatless the repairs or nutriments are greater than the wastes, that decompositions and decay will supervene, and the powers of life become exhausted.

That the dying body cannot be sustained on any treatment of medication that exhausts the system or fails to nourish the blood, the only medium through which the *vital* forces are preserved, and on which the growth of the body depends.

OVARIAN TUMER CURED.

Never has a medicine taken internally been known to have cured tumors or the womb, uteri, ovaries or bowels; the Knife has been the sole resilance in the hands of experienced surgeons; but Dr. Radway's Sarsaparillian settles this question. For it has cured over TWENTY PERSONS of OVARIAN CYSTS and TUMORS as well as Tumors in the Bowels, Uterus, Womb, Liver, Tropical Effusion, Ascites, and Calculus Concretions.

TUMOR OF TWELVE YEARS' GROWTH CURED BY RADWAY'S RESOLVENT.

BEVERLY, Mass., July 18, 1869.

DR. RADWAY—I have had Ovarian Tumor in the ovaries and bowels. All the doctors said "there was no help for it." I tried everything that was recommended, but nothing helped me. I saw your Resolvent, and thought I would try it, but had no faith in it, because I had suffered for twelve years. I took bottles of the Resolvent, one box of Radway's Pills, and used two bottles of your Ready Relief; and there is not a sign of tumor to be seen or felt, and I feel better, smarter, and happier than I have for twelve years. I write this to you for the benefit of others. You can publish it if you choose.

HANNAH P. KNAPP.

Price, One Dollar.

R. R. R.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

CURES THE WORST PAIN IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES.

NOT ONE HOUR AFTER READING THIS ADVERTISEMENT NEED ANY ONE SUFFER WITH PAIN.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

Is a cure for every pain. It was the first, and is

THE ONLY PAIN REMEDY

That instantly stops the most excrutiating pains, Allays Inflammations and Cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands and organs, by one application in from one to twenty minutes. No matter how violent or excrutiating the pain, the Rheumatic, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

will, in from ONE to TWENTY MINUTES *afford ease and comfort*, and this medicine, so rapid in stopping pain, can be purchased for Fifty Cents per bottle at almost every druggist's and country merchant's store on this continent, and within one hour's distance of almost every habitation in the United States.

RHEUMATISM AND NEURALGIA.
RHEUMATISM AND NEURALGIA.

If those who are now suffering Pain, no matter what the cause may be, or by what name it is called —is external, apply the Radway's Ready Relief to the part of the body where the pain is present. If INTERNAL,

20 DROPS DILUTED IN WATER,

As a drink; whether Cramps, Spasms, Inflammation, Congestion, Asiatic Cholera, Chills and Fever, the most violent, excrutiating, and torturing pains will be stopped.

IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES.
PAINFUL ATTACKS WHERE.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

WILL AFFORD INSTANT EASE!
INFLAMATION OF THE KIDNEYS,
INFLAMATION OF THE BLADDER,
INFLAMATION OF THE BOWELS,
CONGESTION OF THE LUNGS,
SORE THROAT, DIFFICULT BREATHING,
PALPITATION OF THE HEART,
HYSTERICS, CROUP, DIPTHERIA,
CATARRH, INFLUENZA,
HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE,
NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM,
COLD CHILLS, AGUE CHIL

IT is said that General COX will soon give to the country other letters held by him from the President, which may serve to throw still additional light upon the subject, and place the President in a still more unenviable light in the opinion of General COX'S friends. Let us have the letters by all means; the people want to know all about GRANT'S black-mailing proclivities.

THE Baltimore *American*, Radical, says the niggers did the business for the Radical party in that city, when it admits:

The prejudice which is entertained against the voting of the colored people contributed more to our defeat than all other causes combined. The negro has proven to be an element of weakness and not of strength, and it will take time to educate the masses up to an appreciation of justice of his enfranchisement.

A COLORED military company challenges Captain MOORE'S company of Duquesne Greys for a drill on Thanksgiving Day. Let the exhibition be postponed until the first of August, and we'll wager our bottom dollar that if the negroes cannot out-drill the whites, they will outrank them.

KOVODE, on hearing of CESSNA'S defeat is said to have exclaimed in startled accent—"migoddlemity!"

The Next Congress.

[From the World.]

We republish the table showing the probable political complexion of the House of Representatives of the Forty-second Congress. Elections are yet to be held in five States, and the politics of the Representatives to be chosen are necessarily estimated, but we believe a close scrutiny of the list will satisfy readers that the calculation has not been too favorable to the Democrats. The actual number of Democrats already elected, according to the last returns, is seventy-five; and of Radicals, 106. There are two Independents elected; one, Creeley, of Pennsylvania, who may act with the Radicals, and the other, Stoughton, of Illinois, who may act with the Democrats. The number of Representatives yet to be elected is 60. We believe, in view of the general Democratic gains throughout the country, that we are justified in claiming 5 of the 7 members coming from Democratic Georgia, 2 of the 4 from Connecticut, 2 of the 4 from Texas, and the three California members. We concede the three New Hampshire districts to the Radicals. By this estimate we foot up a total of 110 Democrats, 131 Radicals, and 2 Independents, leaving a Radical majority in the next House of but 19, against 104 in the present House. Later returns may change these figures somewhat, but not more than three or four at the most.

States.	42D CONGRESS. Dem.	Rad.	Ind.	41ST CONGRESS. Dem.	Rad.	Con.
Alabama	4	2	—	2	4	—
Arkansas	3	—	—	1	2	—
California*	3	—	—	2	1	—
Connecticut*	2	2	—	1	3	—
Delaware	1	—	—	1	—	—
Florida	—	1	—	—	1	—
Georgia*	5	2	—	—	—	—
Illinois	8	5	1	4	10	—
Indiana	5	6	—	4	7	—
Iowa	—	6	—	—	6	—
Kansas	—	1	—	—	1	—
Kentucky	9	—	—	9	—	—
Louisiana	2	3	—	—	5	—
Maine	—	5	—	—	5	—
Massachusetts	—	10	—	—	10	—
Michigan	1	5	—	—	6	—
Maryland	5	—	—	5	—	—
Minnesota	—	2	—	1	1	—
Mississippi	—	5	—	—	5	—
Missouri	4	5	—	2	7	—
Nebraska	—	1	—	—	1	—
Nevada	—	1	—	—	1	—
New Hampshire*	—	3	—	—	3	—
New Jersey	2	3	—	3	2	—
New York	16	15	—	12	19	—
North Carolina	5	2	—	1	6	—
Ohio	5	14	—	5	14	—
Oregon	1	—	—	1	—	—
Pennsylvania	11	12	1	5	19	—
Rhode Island	—	2	—	—	2	—
South Carolina	—	4	—	—	4	—
Tennessee	6	2	—	—	8	—
Texas*	2	2	—	1	3	—
Vermont	—	3	—	—	3	—
Virginia	6	2	—	—	3	5
West Virginia	2	1	—	—	3	—
Wisconsin	2	4	—	1	5	—
Total	110	131	2	61	170	5
Radical majority	19				104	

*Estimated.

Maryland.

[From the Balt. Gazette, Wednesday]

The returns we present this morning from all parts of Maryland are the best answer to the intrigues and vaunts and menaces of the Radicals. In spite of seventy-seven thousand newly registered negro voters; in spite of their secret leagues, their United States Marshal and his horde of deputies, and hovering in their rear a strong force of Federal bayonets—in spite of these and of all the influence, both direct and indirect, which the Federal Government could bring to bear upon this election, we have carried every Congressional District, in as orderly an election as was ever held in this State. In this City of Baltimore we have beaten the combined black and white Radical vote by a majority of nearly fourteen thousand votes, and we have demonstrated the fact that the pivot on which the election turned was the negro vote. So thoroughly was this understood, that in many districts where there was a large negro registration, this new Radical element was entirely nullified by a corresponding accession of white voters to the Democratic ranks, and the old majorities were thus maintained. An analysis of the vote in Baltimore presents the following suggestive remarks: The total vote cast was 39,043. Of this the Democratic vote was 24,847; the Radical vote, black and white, was 15,176. Of the 8,623 negroes registered not less than 8,000 cast their votes for the Radicals at the election yesterday. The white Radical vote was, therefore, but a little over 7,000, thus clearly showing that the negroes constitute a majority of the Radical party in Baltimore.

Hon. A. H. Stephens.

The Washington *Chronicle* refers to a lengthy letter which it has received from Hon. Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia, which it declines to print, the main purpose of which letter, however, it says, is to deny the authenticity of the celebrated speech said to have been delivered by him in the Georgia secession convention in 1861. He declares that he never made any such speech, either in that convention or anywhere else. "*It is a forgery—a gross fabrication from beginning to end.*" This speech, it will be recollected, opposes the withdrawal of the Southern States, proclaiming that the attempt "is the height of madness, folly and wickedness," &c. It was long ago stated that the report of the speech was an incorrect or perverted one, notwithstanding its incorporation in fanciful histories of the war as true history. Yet there is no doubt that Mr. Stephens did counsel against secession at the time indicated. It is the doctrines of the speech that he appears to repudiate.—*Baltimore Sun.*

BY TELEGRAPH.

THE WAR.

TOURS, November 11.—A dispatch from Gen. D'Aurelles de Palidinis, commander of the Army of the Loire has been received by the Minister of war and just given to the public. It is as follows:

WE HAVE TAKEN POSSESSION OF THE CITY OF ORLEANS

After a fight which lasted two days, our aggregate losses in killed and wounded do not reach two thousand, while those of the enemy are much larger. We have made more than one thousand prisoners thus far and are continually adding to them as we follow up the fleeing enemy. Among the the property captured are two cannon of the Prusssian model, two ammunition wagons, and a great number of vans and provision wagons. The hottest of the fight took place around Colmar on Wednesday Notwithstanding the bad weather and other unfavorable circumstances the *elan* shown by the troops, was remarkable Gen. de Palidinis, on occupying the city issued the following congratulatory order:

"*To the Officers under officers and Soldiers of the Army of the Loire.*

The action of yesterday was a glorious one to our army. Every position of the enemy was vigorously carried, and the enemy itself is now retreating. I have informed the Government of your conduct, and am instructed to return to you their thanks for your victory. Amid the disasters in which France is plunged, her eyes are upon you, and she counts upon your courage. Let us all make every effort in order that this hope may not be mistaken.

[Signed]

D'AURELLES DE PALIDINIS,
Commander-in-Chief.

VARIOUS FLYING RUMORS.

The stock market has been greatly depressed this afternoon by rumors that Austria has joined France against Prussia; that the French troops have retaken Orleans, and the French fleet has made important captures. The street is filled with rumors, which, however, cannot be received too cautiously at this hour. Consels are down to 93 for both money and account, and Five-twenty bonds are flat at 89 for 1862's.

AUSTRIA INIMICAL TO GERMAN UNITY.

The Vienna Cabinet will not be allowed a voice in the matter of German government, considering that they ought to be left to manage their own internal affairs. The treaty of Prague has nothing, it is alleged, to do with the renewed formation of Germany. Baron Beust is regarded as an enemy to German unity, and while he directs the foreign affairs of Austria and the Hungarian Empire, amicable relations with Germany are considered impossible. Notwithstanding the statement of cordiality on the part of the Austrian Imperial authorities, a decided feeling of animosity exists, and these reports are described as an inducement for the Hungarian Diet to vote the budget.

THE RECAPTURE OF ORLEANS.

The official conformation of the recapture of Orleans by the French forces has been received here. The fighting was very heavy on both sides, but the Prussians, under General Von Der Tarn, were obliged to retire to St. Bazin. The French pursued them and continued the fight.

BAZAINE DENOUNCED.

LILLE, November 11.—The City Council unanimously passed a resolution that Marshal Bazaine in telling the army which he traitorously surrendered to the enemy that the city of Lille and all Northern France craved peace at any cost, lied signally, and this body indignantly spurns the lie.

GARIBALDI HAS SURRENDERED

to the Germans. No particulars are received. The report is generally discredited here.

The report lately published in the *News* of this city relative to the attitude of

PRUSSIAN PRISONERS.

TOURS, November 12.—Over 1,700 Prussian prisoners, captured at and near Orleans, passed through this city to-day on their way to the south of France. Great excitement was created among the people, and it was with much difficulty that a riot was prevented. There were hundreds of people along the line of march who recognized among the prisoners those who so outraged them at Chateadun and other places. The prisoners were hooted at and insulted, but by the efforts of the greater portion of the crowd violence was prevented.

Cheering reports are still received from the

ARMY OF THE LOIRE.

There are rumors of great advantages gained yesterday. General Von der Tann's army, notwithstanding he has been reinforced by the entire army from Chartres, is in full retreat.

Gambetta has gone to Orleans.

VERSAILLES, November 11, via BERLIN, November 12.—General Von der Tann repoats to headquarters here to-day, that there has been no further advance of the enemy in his front.

THE CAPTURE OF VERDUN.

BERLIN, November 11.—The official report of the capture of Verdun is published. Two generals, eleven staff officers and fifty officers were captured. Besides these, 136 guns, 23,000 rifles, and a large amount of stores and ammunition fell into the hands of the Prussians.

PARIS WILL NOT BE BOMBARDED.

BERLIN, November 12.—Dispatches from the German headquarters at Versailles announce that Paris will not be bombarded. The German authorities at Paris are convinced that the city is so illy provisioned that surrender may be expected within a month from that cause alone.

PARIS WILL BE BOMBARDED.

BERLIN, November 12.—The *Cross Gazette* says the authorities will show no false generosity in refraining from bombarding Paris. Fire will open very soon.

VESSELS ALLOWED TO ENTER HAMBURG.

LONDON, November 12.—An official telegram has been received from the admiral of the French fleet saying that foreign coasing vessels will be allowed to enter Hamburg, but at their own risk.

The war material taken by the Prussians at Orleans is valued at 80,000,000 francs, including great quantities of chassepots and other arms.

OBDURATE BAVARIA.

FRANKFORT, November 12.—Bavaria having objected to enter the North German Confederation, an agreement will be made with her by the German states by treaty.

PRUSSIANS MARCHING ON MONTMEDY.

LONDON, November, 12—Six thousand German troops are marching on Montmedy. A renewal of the bombardment is expected.

HAMBURG THREATENED.

LONDON, November 12.—The *Times* correspondent, telegraphing from Berlin, announces the confirmation of the capture of Orleans. It is also confirmed that Russia has asked for a revision of the treaty of 1856.

There is considerable excitement here over the movements of the French fleet. News of the bombardment of Hamburg is hourly expected.

The battle at Orleans was very serious. One French line reached from Vendome to Beaugency.

SMALL LOSS.

CARLSRUHE, November 12.—The official report of the capture of New Brisach has been made public. During the investment, eleven Baden soldiers were killed and thirty wounded.

[World Special.]

THE PRUSSIANS DEFEATED AT ORLEANS.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—A special dispatch to the *World*, from Tours, has the following: Full details of the victory of Gen. D'Aurelles over Von der Tann have not yet been received. The engagement commenced both at the east and west of Orleans on the 9th inst., and was continued until the evening of the third day. During Thursday the French drove the Prussians from Orleans, inflicting severe loss upon them, and are now in occupation of the city. Gen. Von der Tann with the remnant of his army is now retreating on the road leading from Orleans to Pithiviers, after vainly attempting to force his way through Chateauneuf and Montargis, where he hoped to join the army of Prince Frederick Charles. Gen. D'Aurelles has a force of 50,000 men on the north bank of the Loire, and 70,000 men on the south bank. The destruction of the roads and bridges between Commercy and Orleans prevented the advance of the army under Frederick Charles. He has about 75,000 men, the greater part of whom, probably, are north of the Marne. After having disposed of the remnant of Von der Tann's army, D'Aurelles will march directly on Paris and assail the German lines between Versailles and St. Germain, while Trochu makes a sortie with 150,000 men to cut his way out and raise the siege. Communication between D'Aurelles and Trochu and the government at Tours is constantly maintained by carrier pigeons.

World Special.

LONDON, November 12.—*La Situation* has a leader to-day in which it says the arrival of Schneider at London compels it to make public the fact that

GAMBETTA IS ENGAGED IN AN INTRIGUE FOR THE RESTORATION OF THE ORLEANS DYNASTY.

Ths scheme is for the late Corps Legislatif to assemble at Tours and compel, by intermediation and the pressure of circumstances, the ratification of all done since the 4th of September, and accept the services of the Orleans Princes. A German Princess is interested in the intrigue. Although Bismarck remains faithful to the idea of the restoration of the Empire, the presence of Thiers at Tours and the continued conferences between him and Gambetta give additional color to this report. The Countess De Montijo, mother of the Empress, arrived at Rouen, from England, traveling *incognito*, and immediately left Rouen for the South.

Bush-whacking the Prussians is carried on daily in Alsace and Lorraine. Prussians are killed every night in Strasburg.

[World Special.]

LONDON, November 13.—The Russian Minister here read to Lord Granville a letter from Prince Gortschakoff stating that

RUSSIA DEMANDS

a modification of the abolition of the provisions signed at a convention in Paris on the 30th, of March 1856, of articles 11th and 13th, on the treaty of Paris on the 27th, of April 1856. These provisions forbid the Russian fleet entering the Dardanelles and Bosphorus from the Black Sea and limits the Russian fleet on the Black Sea to ten small steamers. They also prohibit Russia and Turkey maintaining on the Black Sea Coast any military or marine arsenal and generally neutralize the Black Sea by the interdicting from its waters of any vessels of war belonging to the powers possessing the coast, or any other powers. This declaration on the part of Russia being simultaneously in London, and the Cabinets at Constantinople, Berlin and Vienna, is believed here to indicate Russia's readiness to insist on the recognition of her claims by force.

The *Official Journal* at Constantinople says:

THE SUBLIME PORTE IS NOW ABLE TO RESIST ANY ATTACK;

That it has six hundred thousand men and twelve armed frigates.

Count Beust, the Austrian Prime Minister arrived at Munich on the 8th, and remained there in conference with the Bavarian Cabinet two days.

A careful condensation of reports received by high medical authority in the British army from all the German armies now in France show

THE AGGREGATE DEATHS OF GERMAN SOLDIERS

Average 2,250 per day, which is due in a great degree to the bad sanitary arrangements and neglect of sick and wounded.

POPULAR FEELING IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, November 12.—The whole tide of popular feeling now in England is running strongly in favor of the French. Even the *Times*, feeling its influence, has changed its tone and urges Germany to make peace and withdraw from France while she may do so with safety. This feeling is partly due to the horror excited by the barbarous and wholly unjustifiable conduct of the Prussians in attempting to oppress popular resistance in France, and partly to the rapidly growing conviction that England will be the next victim of German ambition. The speech of the Lord Chief Baron the other day, which declared that Austria would lie prostrate before Germany; that Russia will be compelled to barter her Baltic ports for Constantinople, and that England, being only safe so long as she remains mistress of the seas, must arm herself for a desperate struggle, has produced great alarm and dismay and a hearty wish for the repulse of the Germans and the triumph of the French.

THE RECENT BATTLE.

TOURS, November 12.—Nothing official has been heard from the army of the Loire since the reportof D'Aurelles. It is asserted that Gambetta has gone to Orleans for the express purpose of hastening an attack along the enemy's lines. More prisoners captured at the battle of Orleans arrived this afternoon. They were immediately dispatched to the south of France.

The *Moniteur* to day publishes more extended details of the recent battle. On the first day the battle became general. Soon after the attack was made Gen. Pallieres, who had command of the wing of the army, made success from the start. The Prussians were in a strong position. General Pallieres took the veteran troops and stormed the Prussian position, driving them before him and capturing many prisoners. So marked was his victory that General D'Palidinis warmly praised his conduct. The Gardes Mobilie from the department of the Loire et Cher, who were under the heavy artillery fire of the enemy, wavered a little, but the general in command placed himself at their head and broke through the enemy's line. The Mobiles from the department of the Sarth behaved themselves admirably, and charged the enemy with the bayonet. Chasseurs of the line also distinguished themselves.

BAVARIA.

The *Moniteur* has an editorial regretting that the Bavarians, who have nothing to gain in this war, but everything to lose from the grasping ambition of Prussia, should make so readily the sacrifices they have and become so firm an ally of that power. They were led into the war with Prussia thinking their country would be invaded, but they must know now the Republic has no such desire.

PRUSSIAN EXACTIONS.

Late advices from Orleans dwell upon the enormous exactions of the Prussians, who obtained many supplies, evidently not for the troops. It is also stated that many acts of extreme cruelty were committed by the Prussians in surrounding villages to terrify those suspected of harboring franc-tireurs.

Last night a number of Prussians were killed at Chateaudun by franc-tireurs.

LYONS, MARSEILLES AND ROUEN.

Advices from Lyons and Marseilles announce that all is quiet in both those cities. At Marseilles the authority of Genet is generally recognized.

A dispatch from Rouen yesterday says that a force of five thousand Prussians, well supplied with cannon, entered Bonneener that day, but were driven out with loss by the Gardes Mobile and franc-tireurs.

(World Special.)

THE OPPOSING FORCES.

LONDON, November 12.—A special dispatch to the *World* from Tours to-day says that the whole loss of the Bavarians in the battles of the 9th and 10th, was 3,140 men killed, wounded and taken prisoners. Von der Tann's effective force on the morning of the 11th was estimated at 20,000. He was then at Toury, twenty-five miles north of Orleans, where he was joined by General Willich and Prince Albrecht who, with one division of infantry and one of cavalry, 12,000 men strong, marched from Chartres to his aid. On the evening of the 11th he was further reinforced by the Duke of Mecklenburg with a corps composed of 23,000 men of all arms. This gives the Germans at Toury a force of 36,000 men. General D'Aurelles employed, in all the engagements up to the 9th and 10th, a force of 75,000 men. To-day he has not brought up the same force into action, but will bring up a force 100,000 strong, holding 50,000 in reserve. He intends to attack the Germans at Toury to-day or Sunday. The French army is elated at the victory and anxious for the attack. The government at Tours believes that Prince Frederick Charles, who is advancing from Commercy, will not be able to effect a junction with Von der Tann before the 15th. It has also received very important information from Rouen and Amiens about Bourkak's army.

HEAVY REQUISITIONS.

LONDON, November 12.—*Echo de Nord*, at Lille, has an article to-day saying that the Prussians at St. Quentin and elsewhere continue to make heavy requisitions on the people. They have demanded large sums from Le Neuvon, Le Capelle, Hirson and other towns in the neighborhood which are not yet in their possession. The inhabitants of these towns have armed to resist.

EXCITING CHASE.

Arrest of a Negro Desperado.

By Telegraph to the Pittsbrgh Post.

NASHVILLE, November 12.—Lewis Travis, colored, a fugitive from justice, was arrested this afternoon at the Nashville and Chattanooga depot by policeman Skiles. Travis is charged with killing Major Laurent, of Spaulding county, Ga., Dr. Butler, wife and child, and three children, and three other persons. A large reward was offered for him. He resisted arrest and shot several times at Skiles, inflicting a slight wound. Skiles shot him through the back of the neck. Officers from Georgia were pursuing him. He will be taken back by the first train.

The druggist Hembold has brought suit against the New York *Herald* for one hundred thousand dollars damages for ridiculing and abusing him in its columns, because, as he alleges, he had withdrawn his advertisements from the paper. Helmbold publishes a card, saying that he has frequently sought to obtain satisfaction from that paper, and failing, he brings the first suit in his life.

Advices from San Domingo to the 2d inst., state that the question of annexation to the German Confederation is still canvassed, and it is reported that the negotiations are going on, but no official steps were to be taken until the United States officially declare its abandonment of the proposition of annexation. President Baez was not dead as has been reported.

'Rah For Useless!!

FLORIDA

THE LAND OF FLOWERS

TRUE TO THE WHITE MAN.

Conservative Ticket Triumphant

Niblack Elected Lieut.-Governor.

Radicalism Roughly Routed!!

Democratic Senator in Prospect.

LAKE CITY, Florida, November 11.—There was a small riot here the night before the election, caused by negroes with arms parading the streets. Between thirty and forty shots were fired. Two negroes were slighty wounded, but none of the whites were hurt. The negroes had shot-guns and muskets, and the whites had pistols After firing a volley into the whites the negroes scattered,

The election throughout the State passed off quietly and, both parties worked hard. The returns up to to-day, indicate that the Conservatives have carried the State, electing their Congressman and Lieutenant Governor. Seven strong Republican counties give them 3,700 majority. Ten Conservative counties give a Conservative majority of 2,006. Sixteen other Conservative counties to hear from will place them ahead of the Republicaus. Both Houses of the Legislature are Conservative.

RAILROAD DISASTER.

By Telegraph to Pittsburgh Post.

COLUMBIA, S. C., November 11.—A terrible accident occurred on the Greenville and Columbia Railroad yesterday, about twelve miles above Columbia. The passenger train due here at 3:45 P. M., from Greenville, fell through the trestle-work. The baggage and passenger cars were precipitated to the ground, fully twenty-five feet. One passenger car remained on the track, being supported by the wreck. A relief train was dispatched to the scene, and returned with the dead and wounded last night.

Mrs. Philip Ragarty, of Charleston, was killed; also, Charles Joy, of Newberry, N.C.; Grace Montague, colored, steward-ess, and Minerva Parr, colored.

The following persons were fatally injured: Stephen Smith, of Newburg; Hatson Lomox, colored State Senator, of Abbeville; ex-Confederate Colonel Joseph A. Hogood, of South Carolina, and a number of others were seriously and painfully injured.

LATER.

CHARLESTON, November 11.—The accident on the Greenville & Columbia Railroad was caused by the breaking of a wheel, throwing a portion of the train off the track while passing over a trestle, causing the trestle to give way, and precipitating the mail car, second class and two other passenger cars to the ground. The engine, tender and last passenger car were left on the track. In addition to those mentioned in the Columbia dispatch as wounded, are Stephen Smith, conductor, Isaacs, express messenger, C. A. Barnes, Miss M. Joy, of Newburg, and Major L. Hill.

NEGRO RIOT.

First Fruits of the Fifteenth Amendment—A Mob of Five Hundred Negroes Seize the Town of Donaldsville, Louisiana; Kill or Imprison the Leading Whites and Set Fire to the Place—New Orleans to the Rescue.

NEW ORLEANS, October 10.—The Evening papers publish exciting news from Donaldsville. A negro mob five hundred strong, is reported in possession of the place, and Judge Wm. C. Lawes and Mayor Mark Schonberg are reported killed. The whites who could not escape were arrested and imprisoned and the rioters threaten to burn the town and hang several citizens. An officer of the steamer Allen, which passed Donaldsville at twelve o'clock last night, reports the place on fire. The riot creates great excitement here. A call signed by one hundred and fifty citizens was published this evening under the caption "Citizens of New Orleans; come together! Our citizens are being murdered! Let us meet on Canal street to-night at seven o'clock, to devise means for our protection!"

LAST ADVICES

From Donaldsville report the place in charge of the United States troops which arrived there last night. Accounts of the riot are conflicting. Many citizens fled. All accounts agree that Mayor Schonberg and Judge Lawes were killed.

TENNESSEE.

Assassination of a State Senator—Six Democratic and Two Radical Congressmen Elected.

By Telegraph to Pittsburgh Post.

NASHVILLE, November 1.—Thomas H. Peebles, Senator elect from] Maurice county, was shot and killed yesterday, near Spring Hill, by L. A. Pointer. The difficulty was of a private and personal character. Pointer acted in self defense.

On Wednesday night a party of masked raiders took a negro from his house at Normandy Station, on the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, and shot him.

The Representatives elected to Congress from Tennessee are R. R. Butler, Horace Maynard, A. E. Garrett, Jno. M. Bright, J. Golladay, W. C. Wittelhorne, R. R. Caldwell and W W. Vaughan. The first two are Radicals, and the other six Democrats.

ALABAMA.

Complexion of the Next Congressional Delegation—A Democratic Gain.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

MONTGOMERY, November 11.—About fifty counties have been heard from. The Democrats have fifteen hundred majority. The remaining counties will give about five thousand more of a Democratic majority. The democrats elect sixty members of the Legislature out of one hundred and probably five more. The following persons have been elected to Congress. First District—Turner, Negro, Radical. Second—Buckley, Radical. Third—Handley, Democrat. Fourth—Hayes, Radical. Fifth—P. M. Dox, Democrat. Sixth—J. H. Sloss, Democrat.

[Last year the Congressional delegation stood: Four Radicals to two Democrats.—ED.]

KANSAS.

Additional Elections Returns.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

LEAVENWORTH, November 11.—The Republican majority in this State seems to be not less than eighteen thousand. In the Senate there will probably be only one Democrat, and he is an anti-Clark man.

Leavenworth county gives a Republican majority on the Congress and State ticket, and only two counties, Cherokee and Crawford, are known to have gone Democratic. The Legislature is four-fifths Republican.

On the local ticket there has been much scratching. The election indicates that Clark will have no show for election to the United States Senate. The result in the counties which have gone Democratic is due to the question relating to neutral lands in which they are both situated. In Leavenworth county, where the Republican State ticket is triumphant, there has been much personal feeling in regard to local offices.

ALABAMA.

The State Certainly Demoratic—A Gain of One, and Perhaps Two Congressmen.

MONTGOMERY, November 10.—About half the State has been heard from, including most of the Republican strongholds. The Democrats overcame the majority of 4,240, and have gone beyond it. The balance of the State will go largely Democratic. The Democrats have elected three, and probably four, Congressmen and a large majority of the Representatives. There was no election for Senators. As far as heard from, there was not a disturbance at any election box in the State.

[Alabama, at the Congressional election in 1869, sent four Radical and only two Democratic Congressmen.—ED.]

ILLINOIS.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

CAICAGO, November 11.—Present indications are, that in the new Legislature just elected, the Republicans will have ten majority in the Senate, and about twenty-five in the House.

There is nothing more reliable than previous reports, as to the result in the Fourth Congressional District. The chances still seem in favor of Hawley, Republican.

A special from Mattoon says that Col. Moore is certainly elected to Congress from the Seven District by three hundred majority.

ILLINOIS.

Aditional Election Returns.

CAIRO, November 10.—The Congressional and State ticket in Holden county gives 179 Dem. majority; Pope county, 221 Rep. majority and Saline county, 263 Dem. majority.

CHICAGO, Nov. 10.—At the present hour the Fourth and Seventh Congressional Districts are close and doubtful, but it is believed that Hawley, in the Fourth, and Moore, in the Eighth, both Republicans, are elected, although the majority of each may be less than one hundred.

Mr. Farnsworth, in the Second District, is elected by from 2,000 to 3,000 majority, In the Twelfth District Hay is pretty surely elected.

LATEST.

The latest returns indicate the election of Hawley, Republican, in the Fourth, and Hunter, Democrat, in the Seventh District, Illinois, making the delegation to Congress stand seven Republicans and seven Democrats.

MARINE NEWS.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

NEW YORK, November 12.—The steamer Caledonia, from Glasgow, arrived to-night.

GLASGOW, November 12.—The steamship St. David, from Quebec, arrived yesterday.

QUEENSTOWN, November 12.—The steamship China, from New York, has arrived.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

FOUND.

The Bodies of Michael and Margret Campbell Found in the Youghiogheny River, Locked in Each Others Arms.

Some time ago we noticed an accident on the Youghiogheny river in which four persons who were crossing the river in a boat had been swamped in the swell of one of the passing packets and all of them drowned. Information was received yesterday of the recovery near Oceola of two of the party, Michael and Margret Campbell whose bodies were fished up yesterday. They were brother and sister, and were found to be clasped in each others arms. It was a sad finish to a little pleasure excursion across the river and has cast a gloom over the entire community in which they lived. Miss Campbell was a sprightly girl of nineteen and a graduate of Mt. Joy Academy near Lancaster Pa. and was somewhat noted in her own neighborhood for her literary attainments, taking a great interest in the formation of societies and circles, lately at West Newton and at Connelsville. Her brother who was younger was raised near the water, and is reported to have been a good swimmer, must have made every exertion to save his sister and died in the heroic exertion. He was a young man of much promise and was we are informed on the point of leaving home to attend Princton College.

ESCAPED PRISONER ARRESTED.

Chief Clarke, of Allegheny, Captures one of the Runnaway Prisoners from Beaver County.

The party of the name of Howard, who escaped from the Beaver county jail, a few days ago in company with the "safe-blower" Scott, was captured in a saloon in Allegheny, yesterday by Mayor Callows' and chief of police, Clark. The prisoner made no attempt to escape and was conveyed to the Mayor's office and subsequently locked up. The authorities of Beaver county have been notified, and will likely take the man away to-day. The whereabouts of Scott are still a mystery, but that he will likely be captured ere long is not impossible. The scar on his left cheek makes him a marked man, and as the detectives of the several large cities have been notified o f his escape, he will have to keep pretty shady to avoid arrest.

DISTRESSING ACCIDENT.

A Man's Arm Crushed in a Planing Machine.

Yesterday a young man in the employ of Douglass & Hay's sash and door factory, on North avenue, Allegheny, met with an accident, which will in all probability result in the loss of his life. He was engaged in feeding flooring boards into the revolving planer, which runs with frightful rapidity, when, in trying to shift the position of the board slightly, the pressure of the machine on the board caught his hand dragging it in under the flying knives. As his arm moved slowly in the blades revolved and cut it off up to the elbow before the assistants could shift the pulleys and stop the machine. The young man—Mr. Gaylord Jackson—had fainted the moment his hand was caught, anticipating no doubt the dreadful consequences. He was therefore unable to help himself, but all resistance in that quarter to one of these frightful machines, when running, would be fruitless. The injured man was taken to his residence on Webster street where Dr. Hamilton attended to his injuries.

Accident.

Yesterday officer Graham discovered a man lying in the cellar of a new building on High street. It appeared, upon an examination of the premises, that the man had been walking along the pavement, and stepping on a light covering over the cellarway was thrown violently to the floor of the same, striking a pile of bricks and injuring himself very severely. The injured man was taken out and carried to a drug store, where he remained for some time in an insensible condition, and was afterward removed to his home. The criminal carelessness in leaving the cellar door open and unguarded, as that one seems to be, deserves punishment.

Want of Sleep.

Opium or morphine is usually prescribed as a soporific. Both are violent remedies, and re-act violently; producing nausea, headache and prostration. They are often given when they are not needed; and not unfrequently they increase the irritation of the brain instead of soothing it. Probably in seventy-five cases out of a hundred in which they are administered, PLANTATION BITTERS given in moderate doses and at proper intervals, would have the desired effect. Persons who find it difficult to compose their minds to sleep after lying down at night, or whose slumbers are disturbed by bad dreams, or are too brief to afford due nourishment, are advised to try the PLANTATION BITTERS as an anodyne; for this comprehensive medicine is not only a tonic and alterative, but a delightful sedative—a "balm of hurt minds," as well as a revivifier of enfeebled frames.

Its use, as a means of producing healthful sleep, involves none of the unpleasant secondary consequences of a resort to the former narcotics. They all, without exception, excite the stomach; while the effect of the Bitters is to tone, and without irritating that organ.

Sea Moss Farine from pure Irish Moss, for Blanc Mange, Puddings, Custards, &c., &c. The cheapest, healthiest, Creams, and most delicious food in the world.

The Bankrupt Sale

Of dry goods is fast drawing to a close, and those of our readers who failed to attend, have missed very favorable opportunities for securing bargains. Such an excellent lot of blankets, shawls, calicoes, linens, silks, and dress goods as has been carried away from these sales, in most cases for less than cost, is beyond compare. There are still a few days remaining, and if a better choice is desired, intending purchasers should go early, as the longer the visit is deferred, the less variety will be offered from which to select. Remember the place, No. 61 Wood street.

It Will be Noticed

That the Messrs. Smith, manufacturers of the American Organ, have their "say" in our advertising columns. d&w

TO CURE a Cough, Cold or Sore Throat, use Brown's Bronchial Troches.

A New Addition to Our National Bill of Fare.

The Committee of Ladies appointed by the Farmers' Club of the American Institute, among whom was an eminent medical graduate and the wife of the Secretary of the Institute, state in their report that a packet of Sea Moss Farine, costing twenty-five cents, will produce when combined with milk, in due proportion, full sixteen quarts of blanc mange, while a packet of corn starch, maizena or farina, costing sixteen cents, will only produce, with a like quantity of milk from four to six quarts, thus showing that the new food staple is actually worth as much, as a means of nourishment, about *one hundred and fifty per cent.* more than the heretofore popular preparations from maize and grain. It is also stated that it has none of the heating properties of ordinary farinaceous food, and is digested and assimilated with wonderful rapidity. MS&W.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

The following are the closing quotations of Government Securities in New York, corrected by JAS. T. BRADY & Co., No. 63 Wood street:

GOLD	112¾
United States 6s, 1881	113¾
" " 5-20s, 1862	107¾
" " 5-20s, 1864	105¾
" " 5-20s, 1865	107
" " 10-40s	106¾
" " 5-20s, January and July, 1865	109¾
" " 5-20s, " " 1867	109¾
" " 5-20s, " " 1868	109⅝
Due Coupons	87½
Union Pacific Railroad	87½
Central Pacific Railroad	92
Cy. Pacifics	111¾

Financial and Commercial.

LONDON, Evening, November 17.—Consols, 92¾; Bonds are flat; 5-20's; '62s, 87¼; '65s, 86¾; '67s, 85¾; 10-40s, 84¾; Stocks flat; Erie, 118; Illinois, 110; Western, 131½.

LIVERPOOL, Evening, November 17.—Cotton—Demand fair and firm; sales, 12,000 bales uplands at 9¼a9⅝d; Orleans, 9¾a9⅝d. California prime wheat, 11s 4d; western spring, 9s 11d; winter 10s 4d; Flour, 43. Corn, new, 30a30¾. Oats, 28 9c. Pork and Beef unchanged. Peas, 38. Lard, 70. Cheese, 71. Cumberland middlings, 49. Refined petroleum, 1s 6½d.

PITTSBURGH PRODUCE MARKET

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH POST, THURSDAY, November 17, 1870.

REMARKS—The market continues to move along steadily, presenting nothing very new or interesting. There was a moderate demand for the leading articles. The receipts of all kinds of produce continues liberal, with a fair consumptive inquiry. The accumulation of stock was not large. The weather is bitterly cold, but still pleasant. Our rivers are too low for the packets, the result of which was, that trade in the river was not very active. We have a large amount of coal already for shipment, but here it will have to remain until we have a rise—indications just now are not very favorable to that end. There is, however, no telling what a day may bring forth. Flour—the market was firm, with a good trade demand; the principal inquiry was for the better grades, as consumers are beginning to find out that the best flour costs the least money. The leading houses are well supplied, and so are the mills—both seem satisfied with the condition of the market. Bacon and provisions—the stock of old bacon is pretty well exhausted, and will soon be among the things of the past. New meat will soon be on hand. Groceries—the market was steady, with a fair jobbing demand, particularly for coffee and sugar; prices, however, have undergone no quotable change; holders are not disposed to make concessions in order to effect sales.

The following are the wholesale prices, unless otherwise noted:

BUTTER—The demand was less active, and prices are on the decline; receipts are increasing. The principal enquiry was for the better kinds, with sales of fresh roll at 28a31c; fair to medium, 23a25c; common, hard to sell.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Increased receipts have improved the demand, but there was only moderate sales at 3 50a 4 00 per cwt.

BEESWAX—In moderate demand with sales at 36a38c.

APPLES—The market was well supplied with the various kinds. So far as relates to prices we have no change to note; we can report regular sales at 2 50a3 00 for fair to good, and 3 25a3 50 for choice to fancy.

BROOM CORN—Market quiet with sales at 5a7c.

CRANBERRIES—Prices unchanged with sales of "Sackett's Bell" berries at 18 00 per bbl; eastern cultivated, 12 00a 14 00; western, 12 00a16 00 per bbl.

CARBON OIL—Market well supplied; we can report sales of standard brands of white at 21c in a jobbing way and 23a23½c in a small way.

CHESTNUTS—Market bare; they would command a good figure.

COAL—In good supply; sales of eastern anthracite at 9 00a9 50 per ton by the car load delivered.

CIDER—Receipts increasing; we can report sales all the way from 6 00a8 00a 10 00 per barrel.

CHEESE—Market firm with moderate receipts; we can report sales at the following prices: Western reserve, 14a14½c; Ohio factory, 15a15½c; Ohio Goshen, 15a 15½c; New York, 16a17c; Sweitzer, 19a 20c

FLOUR—The receipts were moderate and sales were of a similar description; the principal enquiry was for standard brands of western flour; we can report sales at the following prices: Fancy brands of white wheat, 7 25 in bbls., 7 00 in sacks; fancy brands of red wheat, 6 65 in bbls., 6 40 in sacks; Dayton, Ohio, brands, 6 25 in bbls., 6 00 in sacks; Minnesota, for bakers use, 6 25 in bbls., 6 00 in sacks.

FEATHERS—Market well supplied and weak sales; common geese feathers from store 80a85c; and No 1 90a95c.

GRAIN—The market continues to move along steadily, presenting nothing very new or interesting. The Mills continue the principal operators, and are saying the following figures: Red winter 1 15a1 20; white 1 30a1 33a 35 per bushel, Oats are quiet but unchanged; sales on wharf and from depot 46a47 store 48a50c. The demand was restricted. Rye is without change as relates to prices of demand. The extreme prices are 70a85c distillers are still holding back for lower prices. Barley dull, with more sellers than buyers; we continue to quote as follows: Ohio and Pennsylvania spring 80a90c; fall 90ca1 00 per bushel. Corn—The simple inquiry was for new ear, with sales at 55a58c by the car load; from store 6063c; old is held at 70a75c, the demand being limited.

EGGS—Market firm but not very active; sales were reported at 30a32c per dozen.

HAY—In good supply. We can report sales of wagon lots at 10 00a12 00a17 90; baled 14 00a18 00,

HOMINY—Receipts increasing, with sales at 6 06 per bbl.

LARD OIL—Market well supplied; we can report sales at 1 15a1 16 for No 1; 83a 85c for No 2.

MILL FEED—Sales middlings at 1 50 a1 75 per cwt; second, 1 10a1 25; bran 1 00 per cwt.

POTATOES—The late autumns has improved the receipts; sales Buckeyes and Prince Alberts 70a75c; peachblows 80a85c; sweets, Jerseys, 4 25a4 50 per bush.

POULTRY—Sales live chickens at 50a 55c per pair; dressed 12a14c per lb; live turkeys 1 00a1 50 each; dressed 16a18c per lb.

TALLOW—Sales of city rendered at 8½ a8¾c per lb.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH POST, THURSDAY, November 17, 1870.

REMARKS—The crude market yesterday was strong with a good demand for early deliveries. The general impression is that prices have reached their lowest point, and that the tendency henceforth will be upward. This would indicate that the good time is coming for holders of the raw material.

CRUDE.

The following are the nominal rates: Spot or November, 9¼c, December, or sellers option, all year, 9c; first six months, 8½c bid; buyers option, first six months, 10¼c. Closing a little weak.

SALES.

9,000 bbls, s. o., November	9¾
9,000 bbls, s. o., November	9¼
2,000 bbls, s. o., December	9
1,000 bbls, s. o., November	8¾
300 bbls, November	8¾
1,200 bbls, November	9¾
1,000 bbls, November	9¾

REFINED.

The market exhibited more strength, with an upward tendency. In the forenoon—later in the day—there was a reaction in favor of buyers; we quote as follows: last half of November, 23¾c; December, 23c.

SALES.

1,000 bbls, deliverable on 22d	24
2,000 bbls, December	23
1,000 bbls, last half November	23¾
3,000 bbls, April, May and June, 1871	24¾

DISPATCHES.

TITUSVILLE—There was a fair inquiry in the market to-day, the feeling, in most instances, being better than the day previously.

SALES.

2,000 bbls on upper creek at	3 00
2,000 bbls on upper creek at	3 00½
1,500 bbls Petroleum Centre	3 25
3,500 bbls at Rouseville at	3 25
1,500 bbls at Rouseville at	3 20
3,000 bbls on lower creek at	3 25
1,000 bbls on lower creek	3 17½
2,000 bbls on lower creek	3 14
2,000 bbls on lower creek, 46 G	3 37½

NEW YORK—At the closing of the market on the 15th, less call for crude in bulk about the same, prices firm, and stock is not excessive at 12¾. Refined with less demand and steady; sales 17,000 bbls; standard white at 23¾; closing at 23½. Philadelphia delivery less strong; prices advanced late last night to 24c, at which figure 2,000 bbls was sold to-day; 23½ is generally the asked price; 2,500 bbls sold at 23½; 1,000 bbls for first half of December, and 1,000 bbls for last half of December at 23c.

OIL CITY—The market is firm at 3 20 for irrespective and 3 35a2 40 for 46 gravity, on Lower Creek. Oil City delivery of 46 gravity; sales at 3 65a3 70 now asked.

TITUSVILLE—The market is quiet and firm at 2 95a3 00 on upper creek.

PETROLEUM CENTRE—The market is quiet and firm at 3 15a3 20 for light spot oil.

PHILADELPHIA—Market is strong. Prime light straw to white, 23; standard white, 23¾; crude, 10¾.

ALLEGHENY CATTLE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, THURSDAY, November 17, 1870.

REMARKS—The weather has been variable for the past few days, exhibiting alternate hours of sunshine and shower, interpersed with rain and wind. Notwithstanding, there was a fair run of stock at the yards for the past three days. Cattle and sheep maintained previous prices, while hogs fell below from 25a50c per cwt., with a decided downward tendency, and the general opinion, even with sellers, is that before Saturday there will be a fuather decline. One prominent packer visited the yards to-day, but made no purchases, nor will he, or others, at the present rates.

CATTLE.

The run of cattle since Saturday was not large, but to-day they were arriving freely. Previous prices were well maintained, the following being the closing rates of the market: Extra, 1,200 to 1,500 lbs, 6 50a 7 37½; good to prime, 1,100 to 1,200 lbs, 6a 6 25; common to medium, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs, 5a5 50; bulls, stags and cows, 800 to 1,500 lbs. 3 50a4 00; stock steers, 800 to 1,500 lbs, 4a4 50.

SHEEP.

The run of sheep was fair, the sales were large, and prices a shade better than last week. The principal sales were made on eastern account, though there were a number of city butchers present, but they bought sparingly. The following were the ruling rates at the close of the market: Good to prime, 80 to 90 pounds, 4 50a5 25; decent to fair, 75 to 80 pounds, 4 00a4 25; mean to common, 70 to 75 pounds, 3 25a 3 50; foot rot and scalawags, by the head 50ca1 00.

HOGS.

The run of hogs was large, and were still coming in freely, with indications of a heavy supply for the balance of the week. Previous prices were not maintained, and there was a falling off of 25a50c per cwt, with all the indications in favor of a still further decline. As before stated, packers will not touch hogs at the present rates, and many of them are now slaughtering in the West. The following were the closing figures of the market: Extra Philadelphia, 7 00a8 75; good to prime New York, 180 to 220, 7 25a7 50; rough to common, 150 to 200, or light stock hogs, 80 to 100, none in the market.

HORSES, MULES AND COWS.

There were a few in the market, but we heard of no sales. Cows are worth $35 75, as per milking qualities.

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, Wednesday, November 1, 1870.

REMARKS—The bright and cheerful weather for the past week or ten days has given way to rain, with indications of snow.

The run of cattle was not so large as last week, and they sold heavy and slow, occasioned, in a good degree, by the inclement state of the weather. The demand for stockers is improving, and fair lots are sold to Washington, Greene, Fayette, and other adjoining county grazers, the prices ranging from 4 00a4 75 per cwt. Prime cattle sold readily at the highest figures, whilst common to medium went off slowly, and last week's prices were hardly maintained. We give the following as a fair index of the market to-day: Extra, 1,200 to 1,500 steers, 7 00a7 25; good to prime, 1,100 to 1,200, 6 00a6 50; common to medium, 1,000 to 1,100, 5 50a6 00. Bulls, stags and cows, 800 to 1,100, 5 50a6 00. Bulls, stags and cows, 800 to 1,500, 3 00a4 00; stocks and steers; 800 to 1,000, 4 00a4 50.

ARRIVALS OF STOCK.

Mr. McKeown, clerk of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, makes the following report of the number of cars of stock received during the week:

CATTLE.	Cars.	CATTLE.	Cars.
A. M. French	1	Hazlewood & B	1
Geo. Emrick	1	Greenwald & Kahn	3
Wm. Tway	1	J. M. Deake	1
Smith & Johnston	2	Trauerman & L	3
A. T. Walls	2	W. Wood	2
Holmes, L & G	1	S. Keefer	3
Richards & & Co	2	S. Lowenstine	2
Marks Bros	6	H. J. Shamburg	4
J. J. Wray	1	A. J. Hays	3
Shamburg & Haas	1	Mlle. Verner	4
E. Katz	3	J. W. Snee	4
P. Hartman	1	J. Lowenstine	1
Wm Wisener	1	H. Bates	1
J. B. Campbell	1		—
Total			52

Amid the drenching rain we noticed the familiar faces of the permanent dealers and customers of the yards—the former endeavoring to sell "up," and the latter to buy "down." A large number changed hands at the figures given above, though many would go over. And just here, we may remark, that some measures should be taken to render the lanes and alleys in and about the yards passable for pedestrians in wet, muddy weather.

SHEEP.

The run of sheep was fair, Butler, Washington, Beaver, and other adjoining counties, sending, as usual, large numbers. The prices, though no higher, were a shade firmer than last week. Following were the current rates of the market at the close: Good to prime, 85 to 90 lbs, 4 50 to 5 00; decent to fair, 75 to 80 lbs, 3 50 to 4 00; mean to common, 70 to 75 lbs, 3 00a3 25. As is always the case, good to prime sheep met with ready sale, whilst mean to common went begging.

HOGS.

The arrivals of hogs are steadily on the increase, though as yet the sales are comparatively light for this market, a goodly number being purchased for eastern shipment. The pork packers in this region have not yet made up their minds to "go in," but are waiting for lower figures to rule, which they feel assured will be the case ere long.

The following were the closing rates of the markets: Extra Philadelphia, $7 25a 7 50; good to prime Philadelphia, 225 to 250, $7 75a7 80; good to prime New York, 180 to 220, $7 00 to $7 25; rough to common, 150 to 200, and light stock hogs, 80 to 100, not quotable.

HORSES, MULES, AND MILCH COWS.

There were a few in the market, but we heard of no sales. Cows are worth $35 00 a$75 00 as per milking qualities.

EAST LIBERTY CATTLE MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH POST, MONDAY, Nov. 12, 1870.

REMARKS—The weather continues bright and warm for the season—indeed it resembles spring rather than late fall. Whilst the warm sunshine is almost universally acceptable, there are those who would rather have a taste of winter. We refer to pork dealers, who are afraid to engage in their legitimate business during the present warm weather.

The run of stock was not heavy during the week, cattle, particularly, being light As will be seen by the sales we give below, a heavy business was done in hogs, mostly, however, for shipment east. The same may be said of sheep. Cattle and sheep sold at about the prices of last week, whilst hogs advanced from 75c to $1 00 per cwt.

Yard master, C. R. Martin, reports the arrival of the following number of cars of cattle, sheep, hogs, horses and mules, during the week ending Saturday, November 12:

	Cars.		Cars.
Cattle	224	Hogs	88
Sheep	94	Mules	20
Horses	14		
Total			444

CATTLE.

The following were the closing figures of the market: Extra, 1,200 to 1,500 steers, 6 50a7 00; good to prime, 1,100 to 1,200, 5 50a6 00; common to medium, 1,000 to 1,100, 5 00a5 25; bulls, stags and cows, 800 to 1,500, 3 50a4 00; stock steers, 800 to 1,000, 4 00a4 50.

HOGS.

As above stated the run of hogs for the week was heavy. Mr. John G. Imhoff, Weighmaster, hands us the following report of hogs weighed by him for the week ending November 12:

Monday	4,911	Thursday	1,755
Tuesday	1,361	Friday	717
Wednesday	1,731	Saturday	643
Total for the week			8,118

The following were the closing rates of the market: Extra Philadelphia, 7 25a7 50; good to prime Philadelphia, 225 to 250, 7 75 a7 80; good to prime New York, 180 to 220, 7a7 25; rough to common, 150 to 200, and light stock hogs, 80 to 200 not quotable.

SHEEP.

Weighmaster G. T. Howland reports having weighed the following number of sheep for the week ending November 12, 1870:

Monday	2,299	Thursday	3,005
Tuesday	3,813	Friday	1,460
Wednesday	5,232	Saturday	441
Total			16,250

The following were the curent rates of the market at the close:

Good to Prime, 85 to 90 pounds	$4 50@5 0
Decent to Fair, 75 to 80 pounds	3 50@4 05
Mean to Common, 70 to 75 pounds	3 00@4 29
Foot-sore and Scalawags, by the Head	50c@4 00

HORSES, MULES AND MILCH COWS.

There was a number on the market, but we heard of no sales. Horses and mules are shipped East. Cows are worth 35 00a 75 00 as per milking qualities.

St. Louis Market.

By Telegraph to Pittsburgh Post.

ST. LOUIS, November 15.—Cotton dull at 14¼a15c. Flour quiet; superfine winter 4 00a4 15; extra winter 4 50a4 75; double extra winter 4 60a4 75; family winter 6 50a7 50. Wheat higher—No 2 red winter 1 25a1 27. Corn in better demand at 65a68c for mixed; 70a73c for white.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH

New York Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

NEW YORK, November 16.—Flour firm, and advanced 5a10c. Wheat in good demand at full prices; new spring 1 34a1 36½; winter red amber 1 38a1 41. Rye quiet and unchanged. Oats dull and drooping; Western 58a60c; Ohio 60a61c. Barley quiet and weak; new 79a81c; old 84c. Eggs steady at 31a33c for fresh, and 27c for limed. Pork quiet and unchanged. Beef steady. Bulk meats dull and drooping. Bacon dull, but unchanged. Lard dull.

Cincinnati Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post

CINCINNATI, November 16.—Cotton steady; middling, 15¼c. Flour, firm, family, 5 65a5 80. Wheat, scarce and firm, at 1 16a1 19. Corn, steady, at 46a 48c. Oats, quiet and unchanged; No. 2, 40c. Barley, firm, at 1 65a1 08. Groceries, firm. Linseed oil, dull and drooping, at 88a90c. Lard oil, steady; extra, 1 15. Eggs, firm, at 32c. Butter, higher grades advanced, at 33a37c; lower grades dull and nominal; heavy receipts depress the market. Cheese, steady, at 14a15½c. Seeds, unchanged. Pork, dull, and holders anxious to sell, at 22 00. Lard, dull and drooping; steam, 12½a12¾c; kettle, 13½a13¾. Bulk meats, only a limited jobbing demand; sales of shoulders at 9c; sides, clear rib and clear, at 12½a13c, twenty days in salt. Hogs, opened firm but closed dull, at 6 40a6 70; receipts, nine hundred head. Whiskey, dull and nominal at 83a84c. Apples, dull but unchanged. Green meats, dull and drooping; sales, 12,000 lbs; prices: shoulder, 5a6¼c; sides, 8¾a9¼c; hams, 11a12c; closing at inside rates and dull. Tobacco, scarce and firm; sales of 45 hhds. at 7 50a34 00.

FINANCIAL.

Gold, 112. Exchange, dull, ⅜ discount buying.

Chicago Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

CHICAGO, November 16.—Exchange unchanged. Flour; extra spring, quiet and firm. Wheat, active and advanced 2½a 3c, closing at 1 05a1 05½a1 06, cash; 1 07 a1 07¼ to seller's for December; No 2 spring this afternoon was strong and active at 1 08½ cash, and to seller's for December; 1 09½ to seller's for December. Corn, active and advanced 4a4½c, and closed firm at 66¼a66½c; sales of 21,000 bushels at 62a62½c to seller's for December; No 2 mixed this afternoon was firm at 65c, bid. Oats, firm and ½a¾c higher, closing at 40¾a41¾c; No 2 this afternoon was quiet and firm at 42c. Rye, No 2, firm at 72a73c. Barley, No 2, firm at 81½c. Highwines steady at 83c for iron-bound. Mess Pork, 21 50a22 00, cash. Hogs, active at 7 50a7 75. Cattle, more active at 3 87½a7 75.

Toledo Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

TOLEDO, November 16.—Flour firm. Wheat firm; No 1 white Michigan, 1 34; amber Michigan, 1 20; No 2 amber Illinois 1 24a1 26; No 1 red Wabash 1 22; No 2, 1 19; No 3, 1 13; No 1 amber Indiana 1 22. Corn steady; No 2 mixed 69c; high mixed 59c; new yellow 62c. Oats steady; No 1, 44c; No 2, 45c. Cloverseed steady at 5 50. Freights dull and nominal.

Baltimore Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

BALTIMORE, November 15.—Flour in good demand at full prices. Wheat scarce and firm; Ohio and Indiana 1 33a1 38. Corn firm; new yellow 83a85c. Oats in fair demand and advanced to 42c. Rye firm and advanced to 70a75c. Provisions unchanged. Whisky firm at 87a88c.

Milwaukee Market.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Post.

MILWAUKEE, November 16.—Flour, extra spring firmer, held at 4 75. Wheat, No. 2 steady at 1 06; No. 1 dull at 1 08. Oats, No. 2 scarce at 41½c. Corn, rejected firm at 54½c. Rye, No. 1 steady. Barley, No. 2 lower at 78½c. Hogs, firmer at 8 00a8 50. Freights to Buffalo lower at 8c.

Cleveland Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

CLEVELAND, November 16.—Flour, quiet and unchanged. Wheat active and advancing, No 1 Red winter 1 22a1 23; No 2 1 18. Corn quiet and unchanged. Oats steady at 45c. Petroleum firm, refined 20c; crude quiet and unchanged 3 90a4 00 per bbl.

Philadelphi Maarket.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

PHILADELPHIA, November 15.—Flour dull but unchanged. Wheat dull and drooping; Ohio and Indiana red 1 35a1 37. Rye steady at 93c. Corn dull but unchanged; mixed, 82a85c. Oats, 52a54c. Crude Petroleum steady at 15½c; Refined, sales of 8,000 bbls at 23¼a23½c. Provisions dull. Whisky dull; sales of iron bound at 88c.

MARRIED.

TAYLOR—TARRIER—At Putnam, Ohio, Nov 16th, by Rev. Wm. M. Baker, D. D., W. A. TAYLOR of the Pittsburgh "POST," to Miss JENNIE A. TARRIER of Zanesville, Ohio.

No cards.

PAXTON—LINDSAY—On Thursday evening, November 1 th, at the residence of the bride's uncle, James McCutcheon, Esq., by Rev. A. A Hodge, D. D., assisted by Rev S. J. Wilson, D D., Rev. JOHN R. PAXTON, of Churchville, Md., and Miss MARY LINDSAY, of Allegheny City.

POTTEN—M'ABOY—November 7th, at Cross Roads Church, by Rev. L. R. M'Aboy, D. D., assisted by Rev. James Allison, D. D., Mr. SIDNEY H. POTTEN, of Pittsburgh, and Miss JENNIE L. M'ABOY, of Pine township, Allegheny Co., Pa.

LIGGETT—STEVENSON—At the residence of the bride, on Tuesday, November 15th, by the Rev. A. A. Hodge, D. D., SIDNEY B. LIGGETT and EMMA C. STEVENSON, daughter of John Stevenson, Esq.

DIED.

WALKER—On Sabbath morning, 13th instant, JOHN HEPBURN WALKER.

WHITE—On Monday morning, Nov. 14, of consumption, DR. N. W. WHITE, aged 47 years.

FORSYTH—On Sabbath morning, Nov. 13th, JOHN A. FORSYTH, in the 75th year of his age.

HAYS—On Thursday morning, November 15th, JENNIE BRANDON, daughter of Rev. George P. and E. S. Hays, aged six years and ten days.

BOURNE—November 14th, at 3 o'clock p. m., ALFRED CHARLES, son of John and Mary Bourne in the 31 year of his age.

ROHE—On Thursday evening, November 10th, at 9 o'clock, Mrs. ELIZA ROHE, in the fifty-first year of her age.

MULLEN—On Thursday, November 17th, at 6 P. M., Mrs. SARAH MULLEN, wife of J. H. Mullen aged 34 years.

CORNELIUS—On Friday morning, November 11, at 11 o'clock, MARY ANN CORNELIUS.

BARCLAY—On Friday morning November 11th, Mrs. ELIZA BARCLAY, aged seventy years.

GEORGE—On Thursday morning, November 17th, at 2½ o'clock, MARTHA H. GEORGE young, est daughter of Capt. Joseph and Ruth A. O'Brien, in 25th year of her age.

McCULLOUGH—On Saturday morning, November 12th, HENRY JOSEPH, infant son of H. L. and Isabel McCullough, aged one year, two months and twelve days.

DUNLAP—On Tuesday morning, Nov. 15, IDA, FLORENCE, daughter of John and Mary Jane Dunlap, aged seven years and six months.

NOLAN—On the 16th inst., at eleven o'clock a. m., SAMUEL J. NOLAN, aged 33 years.

MEVAY—On Tuesday morning, November 15th, at 7 o'clock, at the residence of Mr. William Wylie near Washington Pa., GEORGE ARNOLD, only son of Benj. F. and Agnes A. Mevay, aged 19 mo.

PATTERSON—On Thursday morning, November 10th, at 9 o'clock, MINNIE infant daughter of John S. and Margaret Patterson, aged five weeks.

COLLINS—At 11 o'clock A. M., Wednesday, November 9th, Captain JAMES COLLINS, in his 63d year.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

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If those who are not strong by nature expect to avoid the attacks of disease, they must endeavor to acquire the vigor necessary to resist it.

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They have, however, "voiced" organ reeds, with a necety that others have been glad to imitate, not equal, for a great many years, and long before any rival firm in this part of the world had puzzled over the process.

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